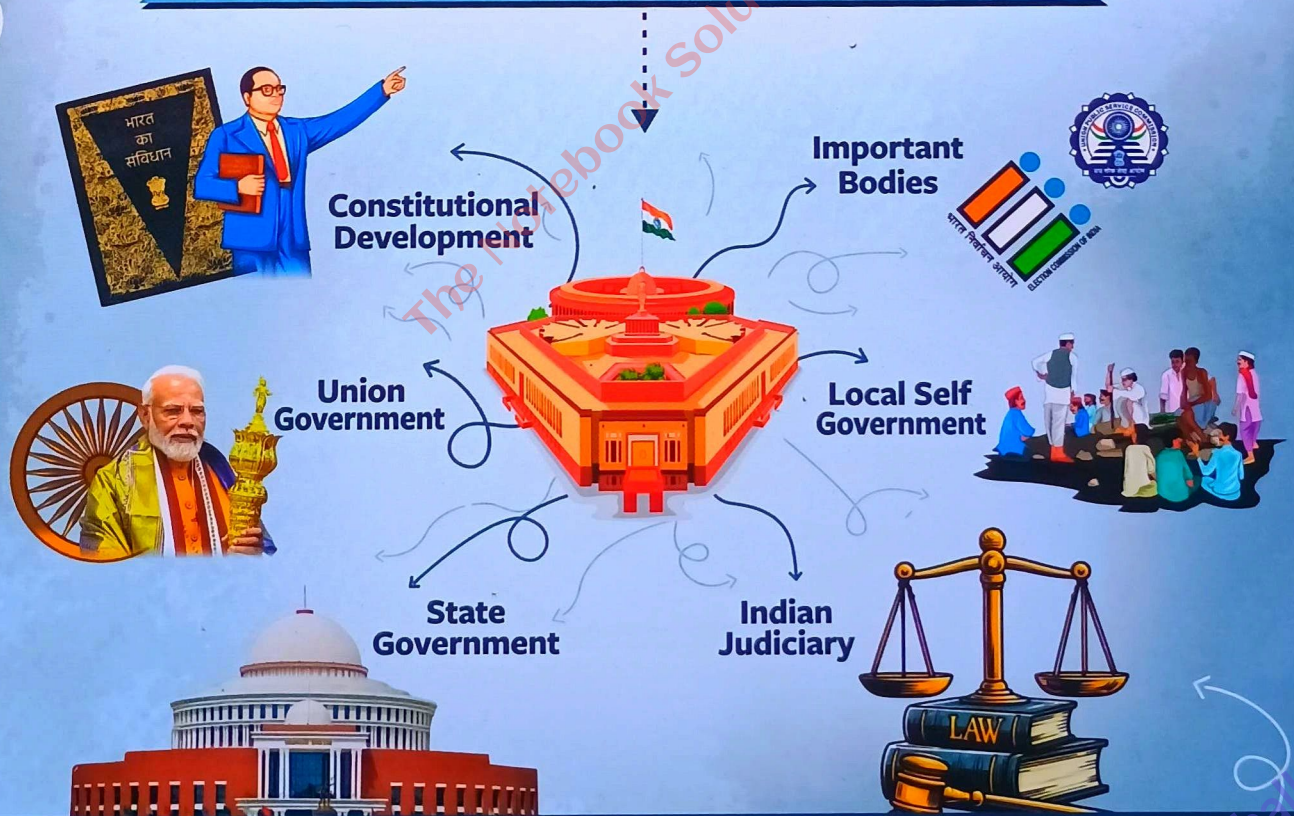


GPS

Indian Polity

• Ab CONCEPT Seedha DIMAG me FIT •



IAS • State PCS • SSC • Railway • Police • NDA • CDS
and all other Competitive exams

Topic Tracker

Polity

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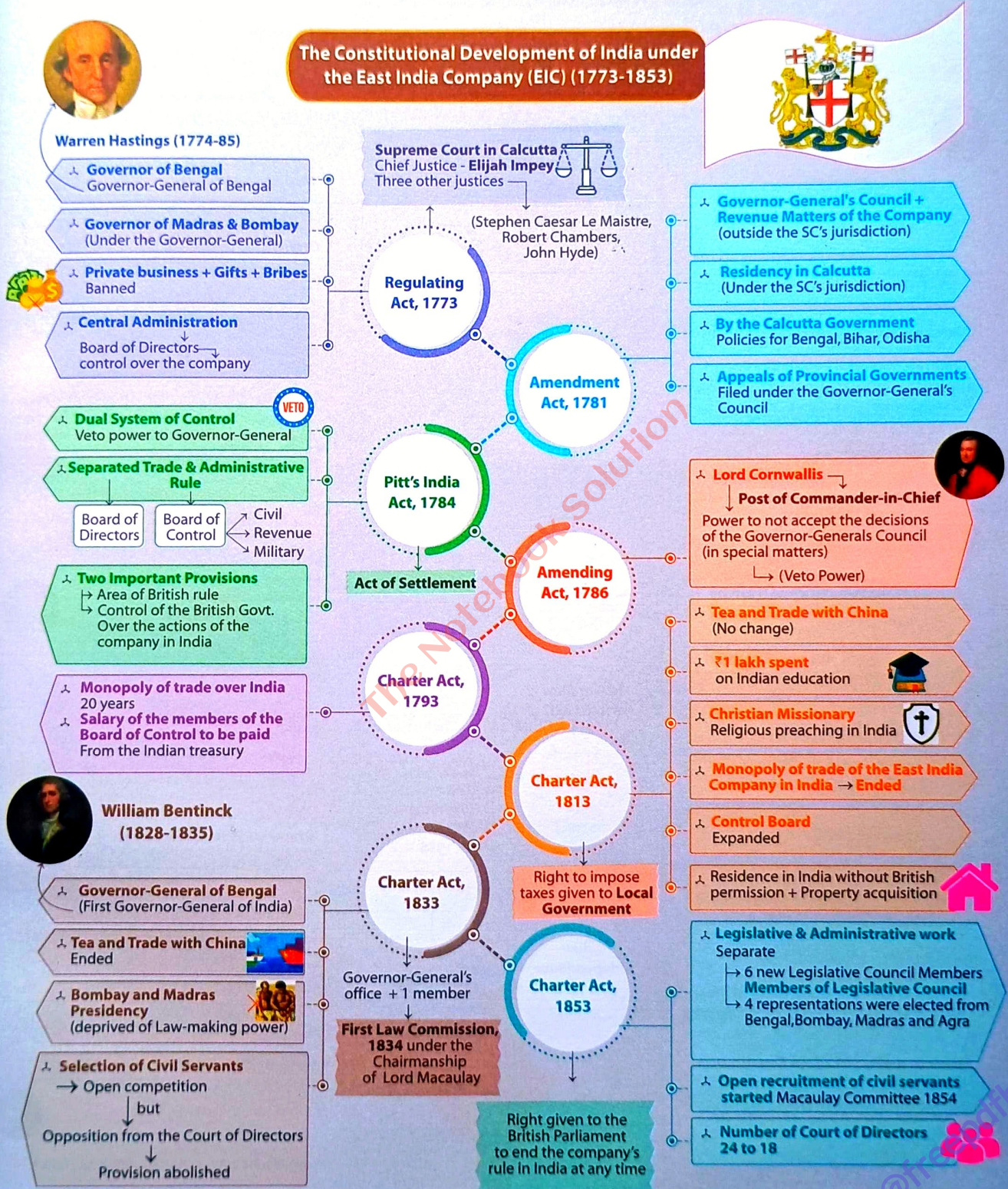
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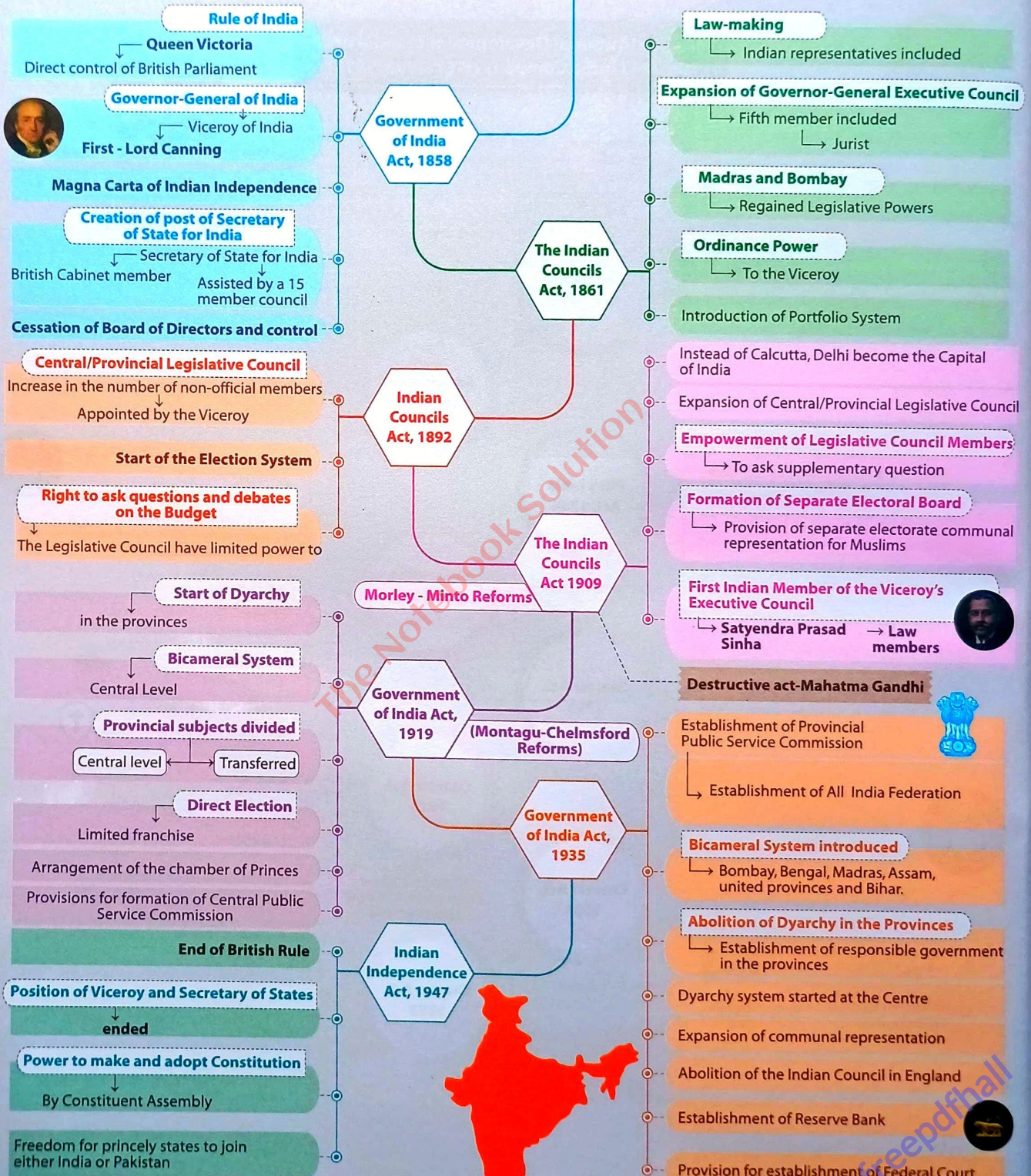


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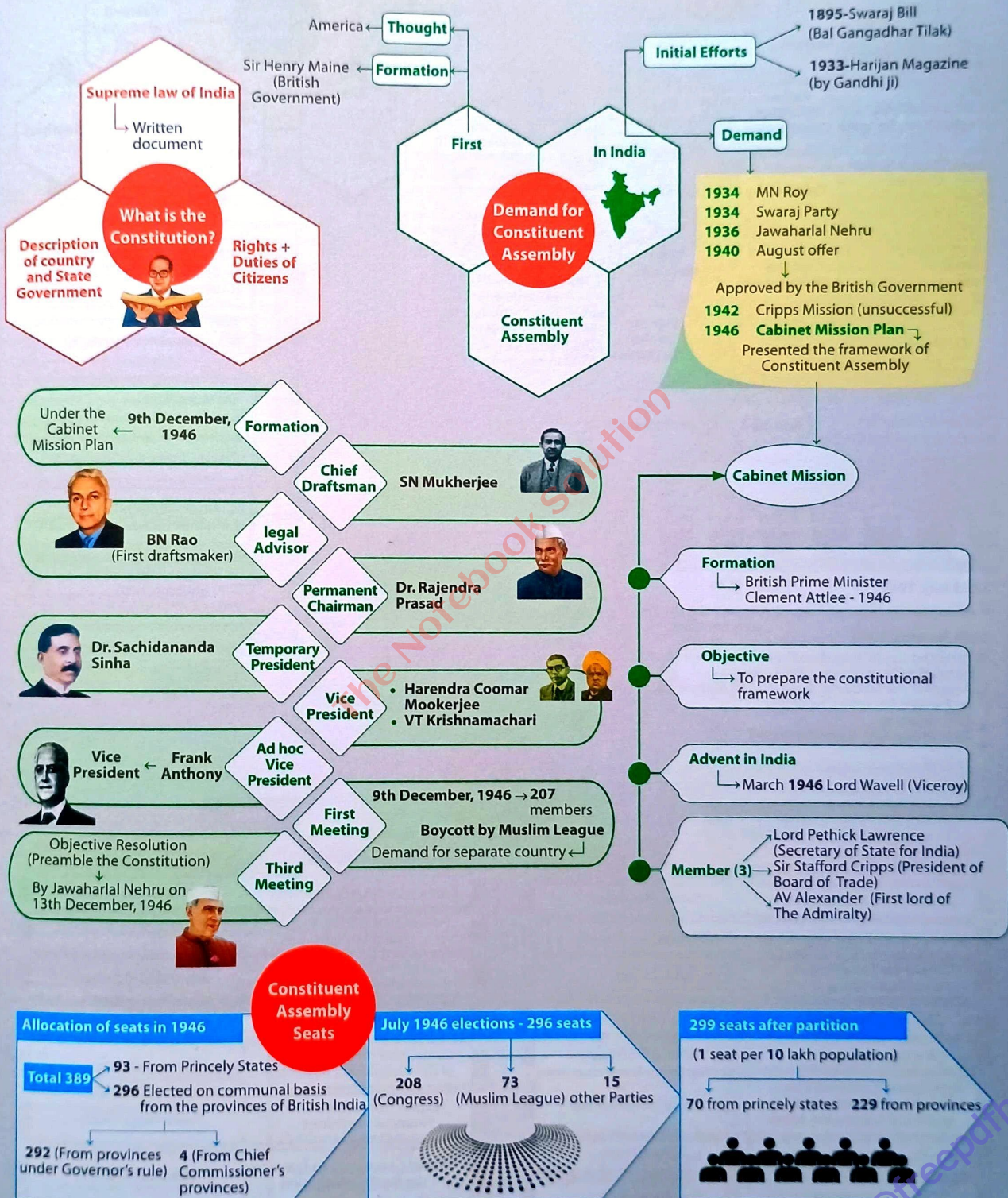
01 The Constitutional Development of India

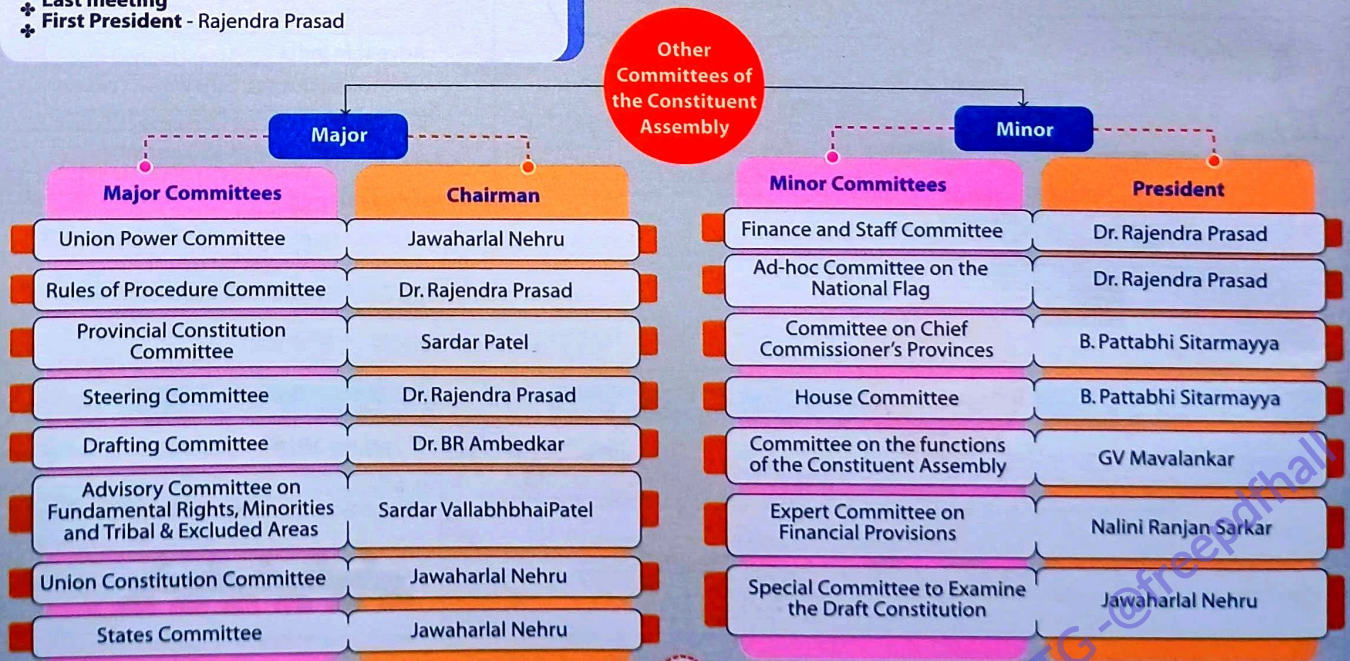
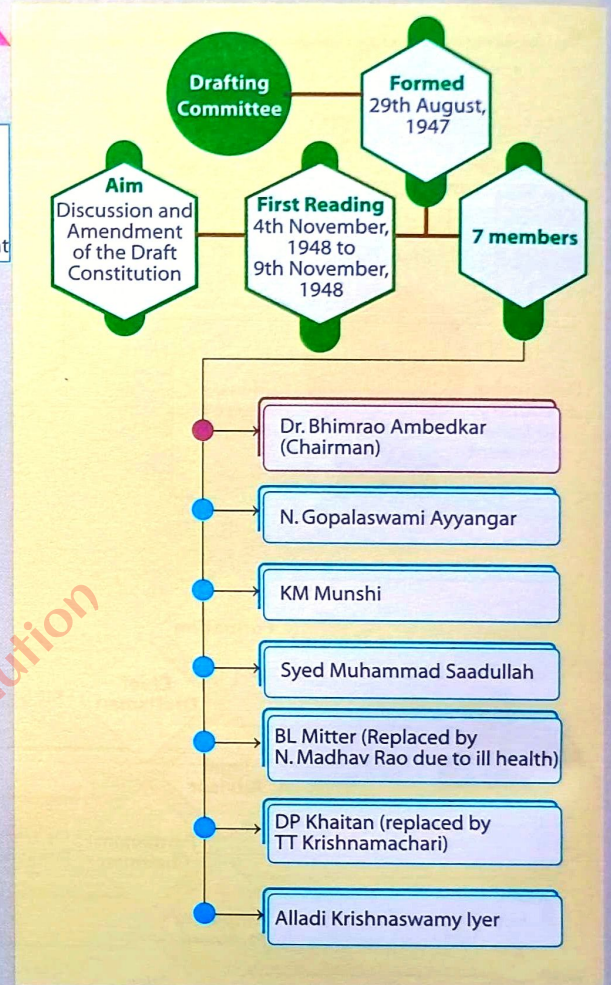
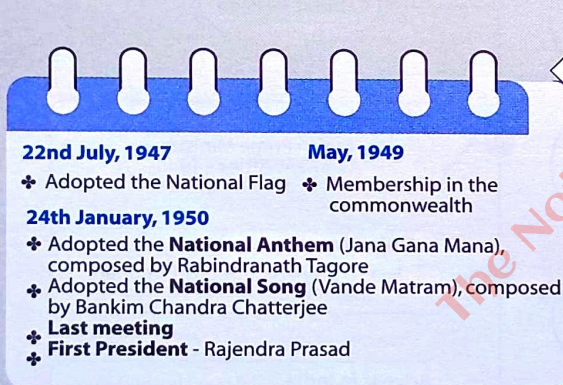
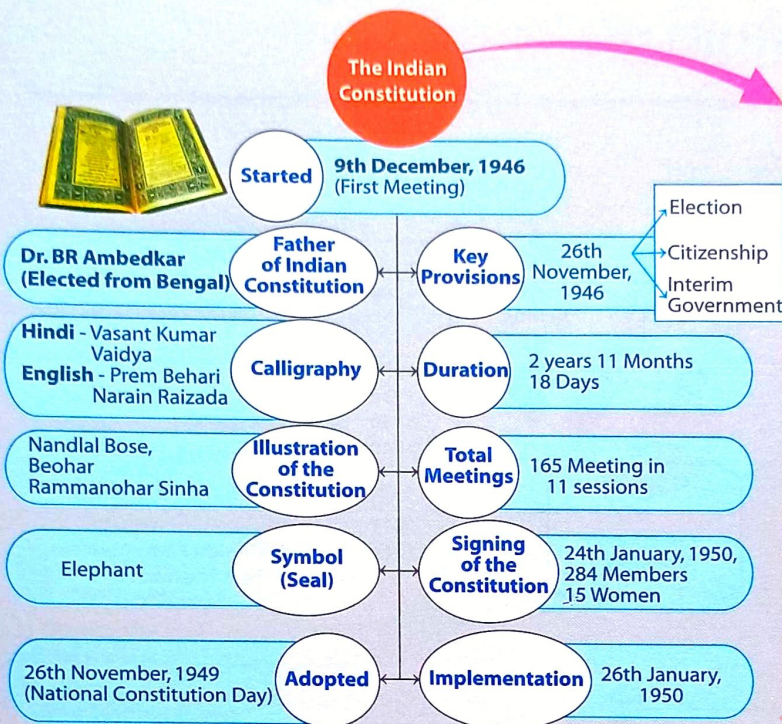


Constitutional Development under the British Crown (1858-1947)

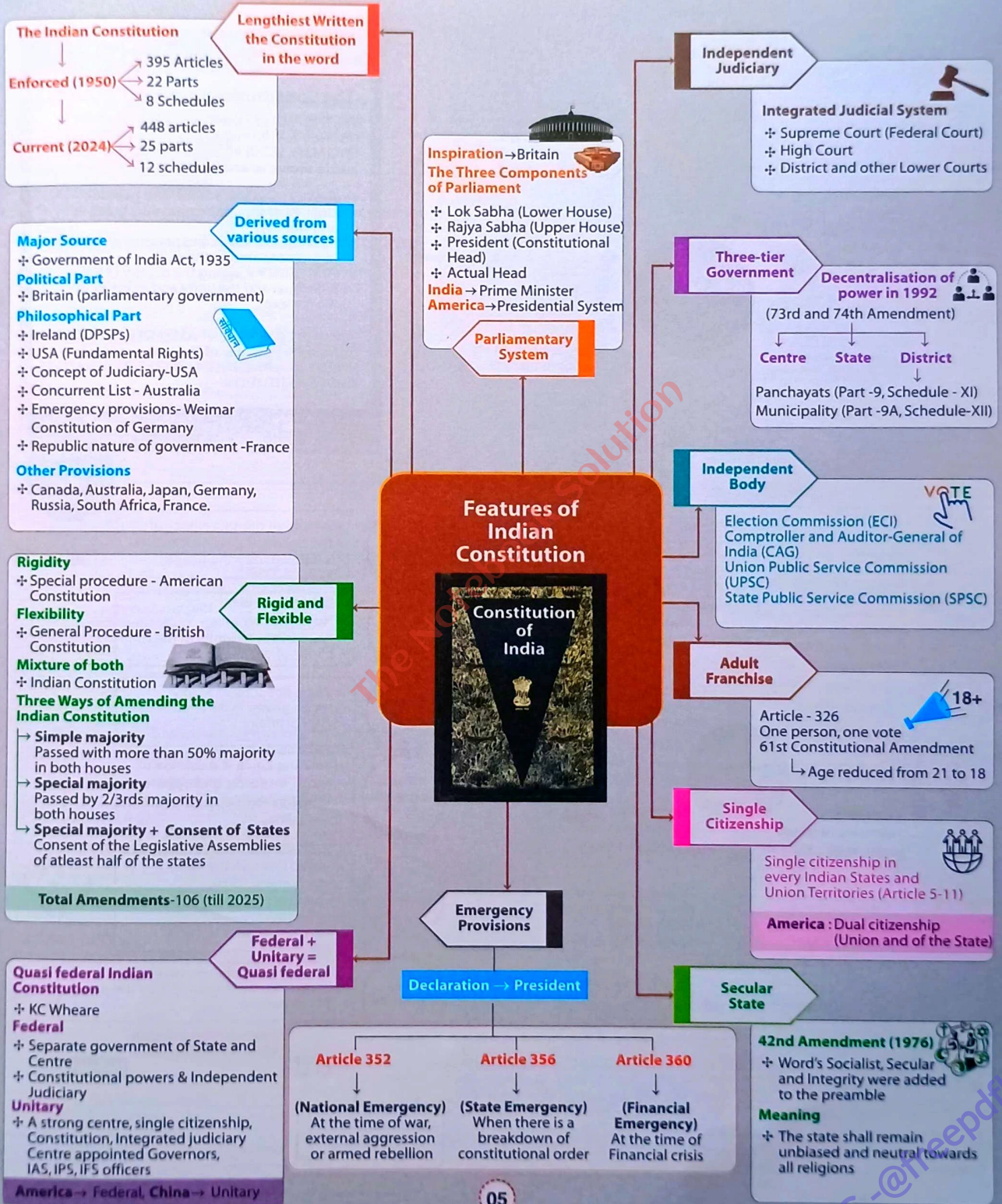


02 Making of Constitution

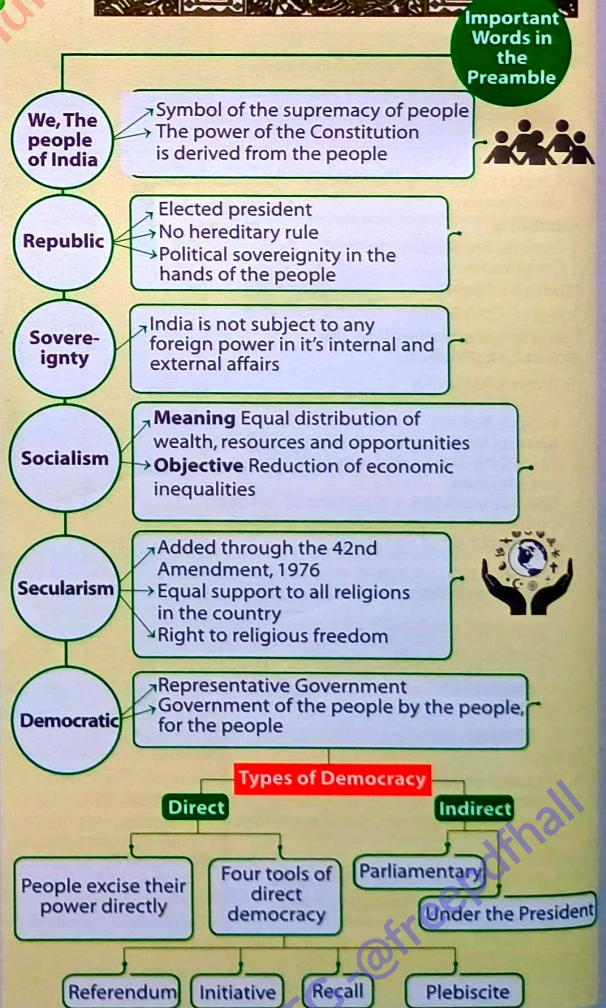
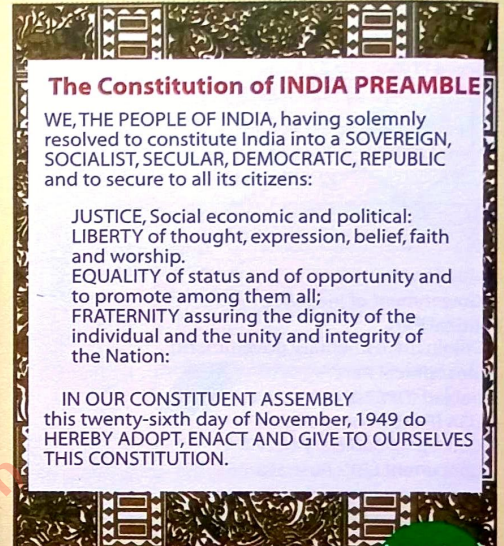
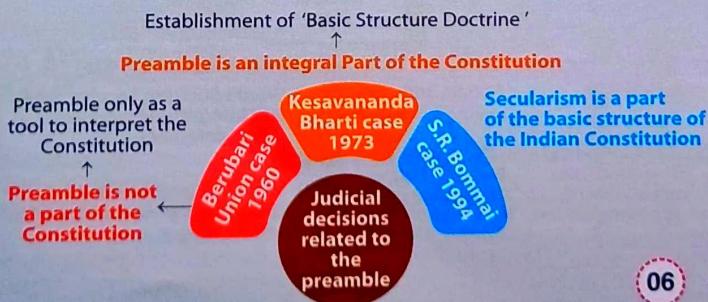
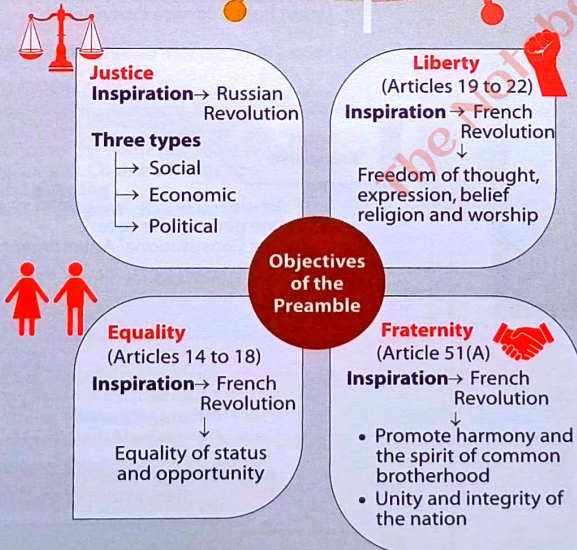
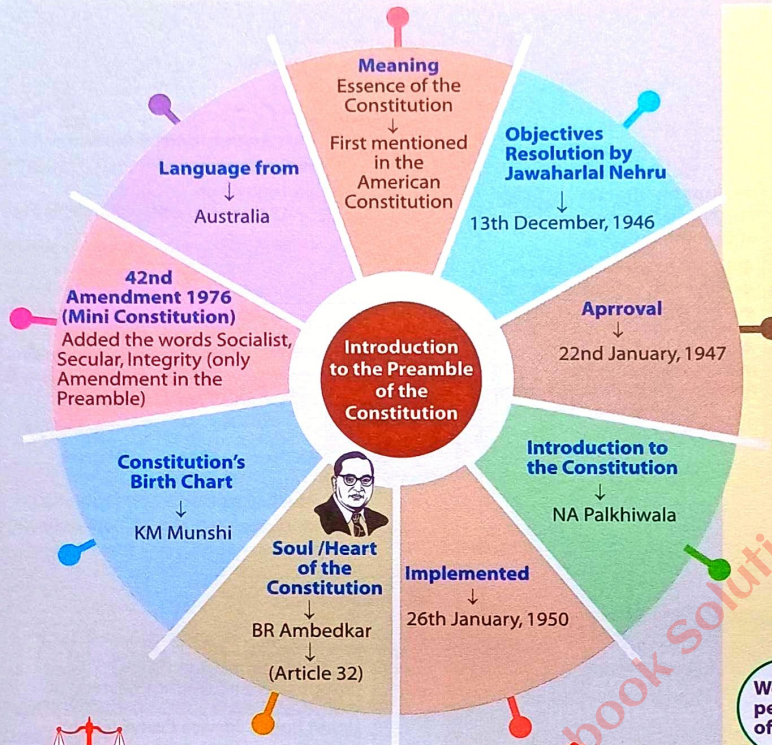




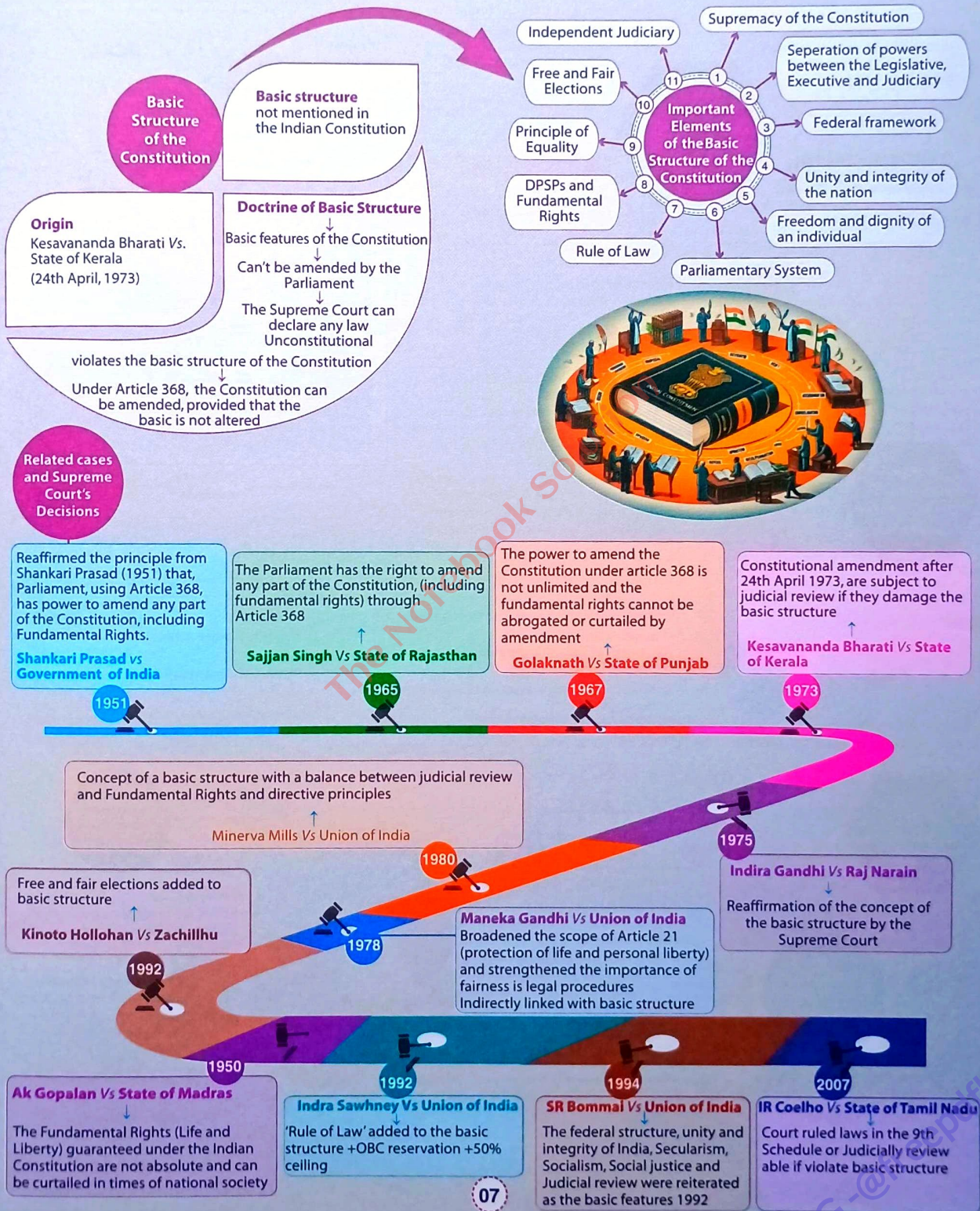
03 Salient Features of the Constitution



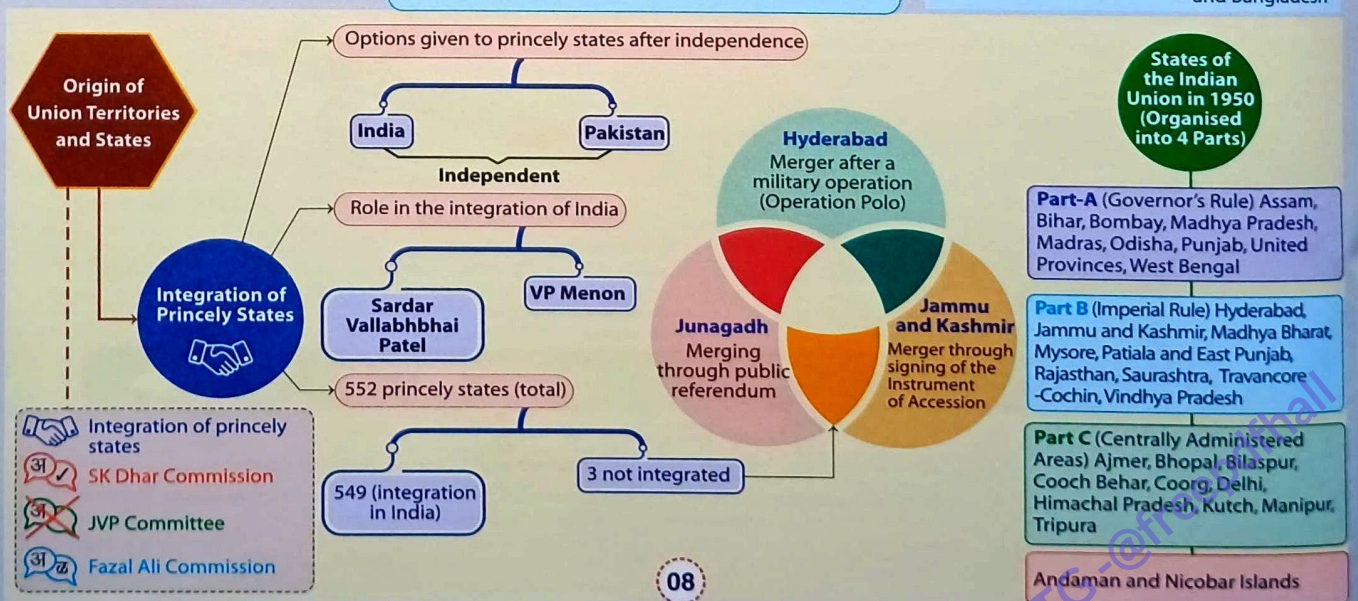
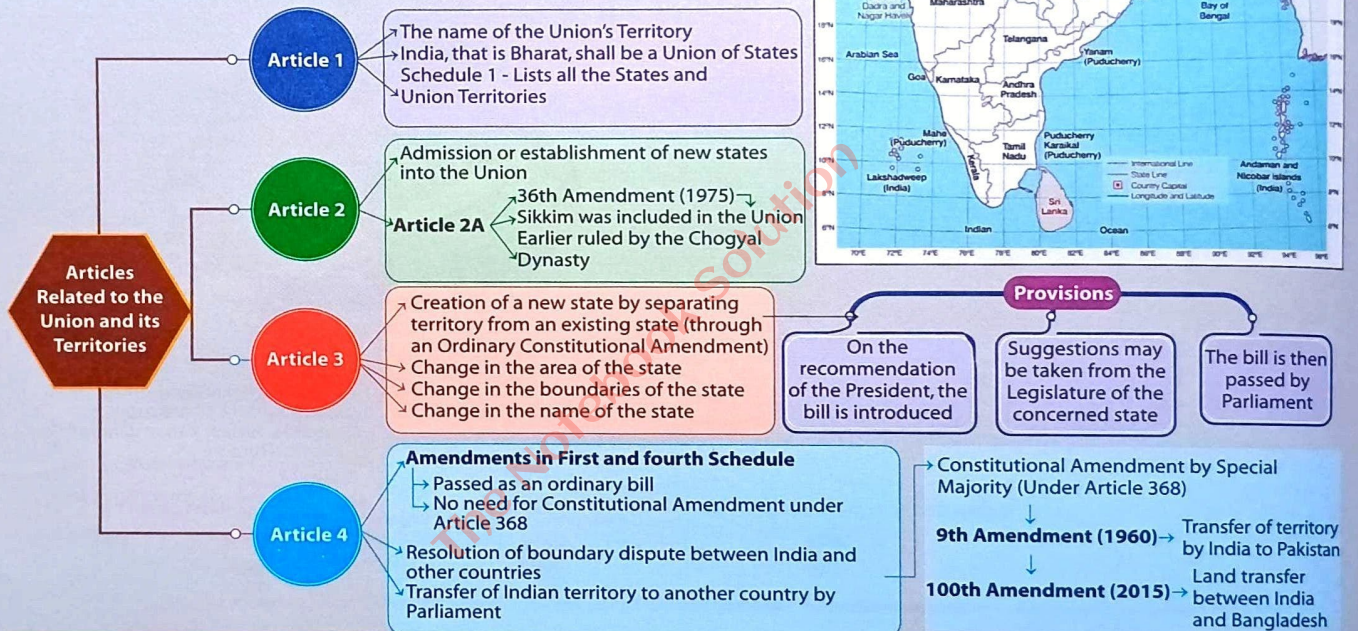
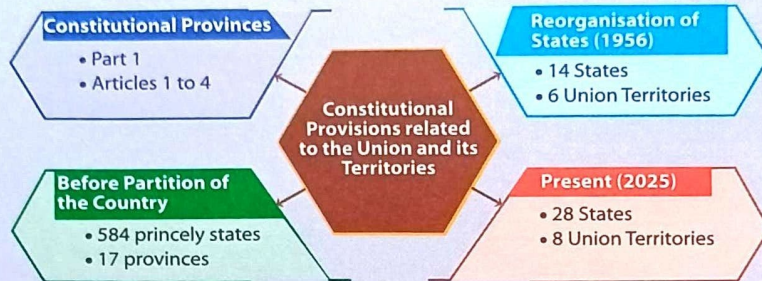
04 Preamble of the Constitution

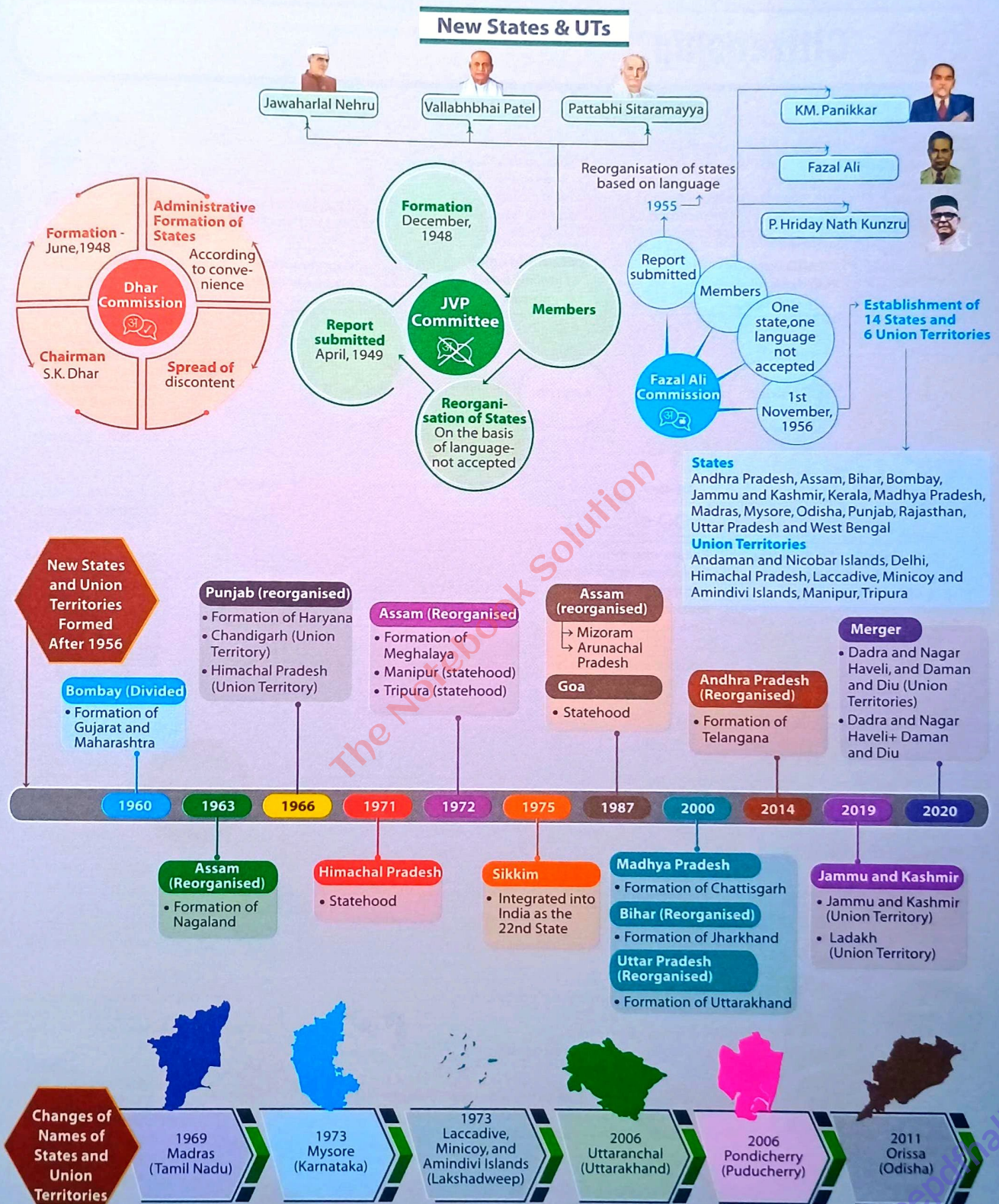


05 Basic Structure of the Constitution

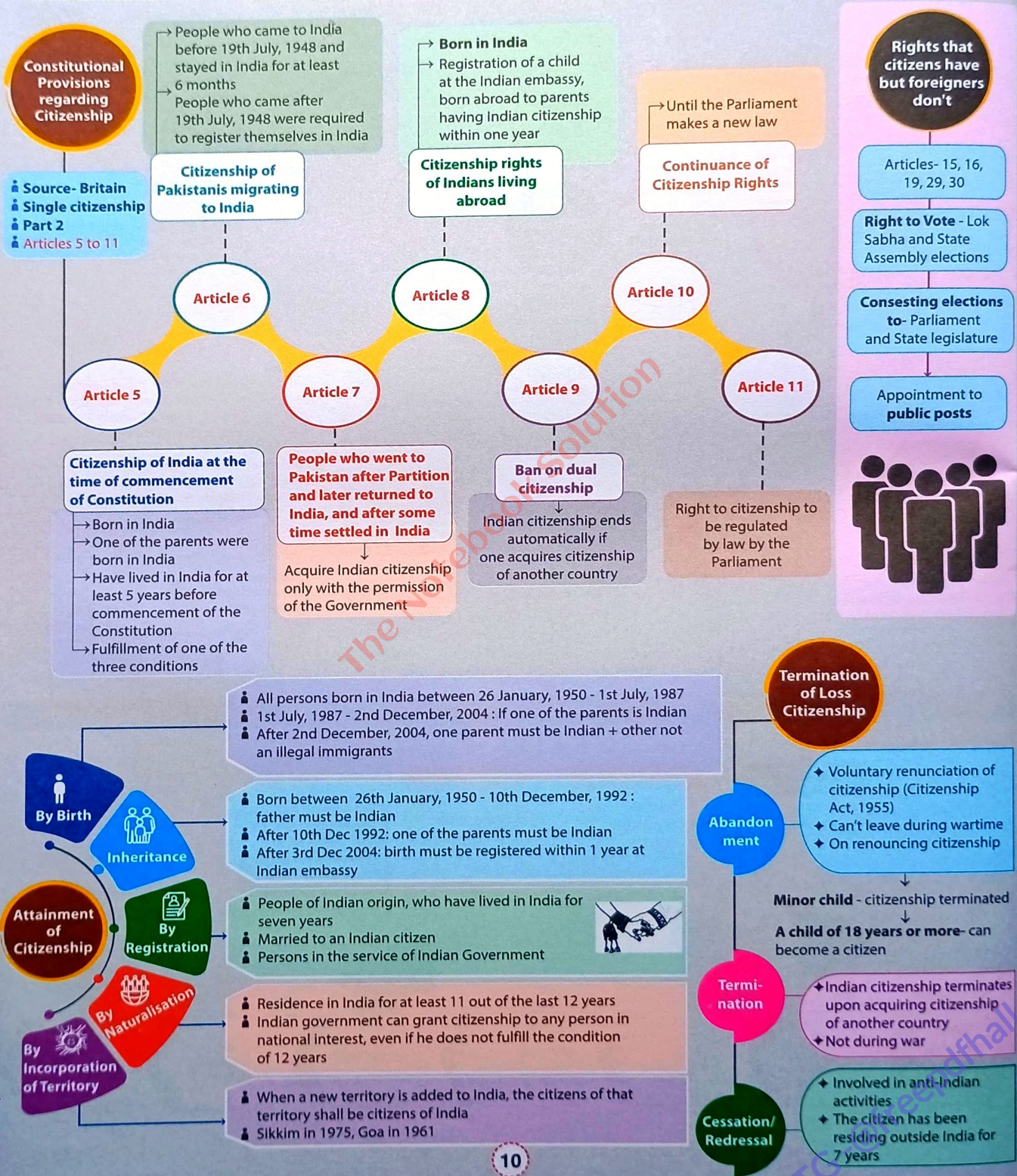


06 The Union and Its Territories

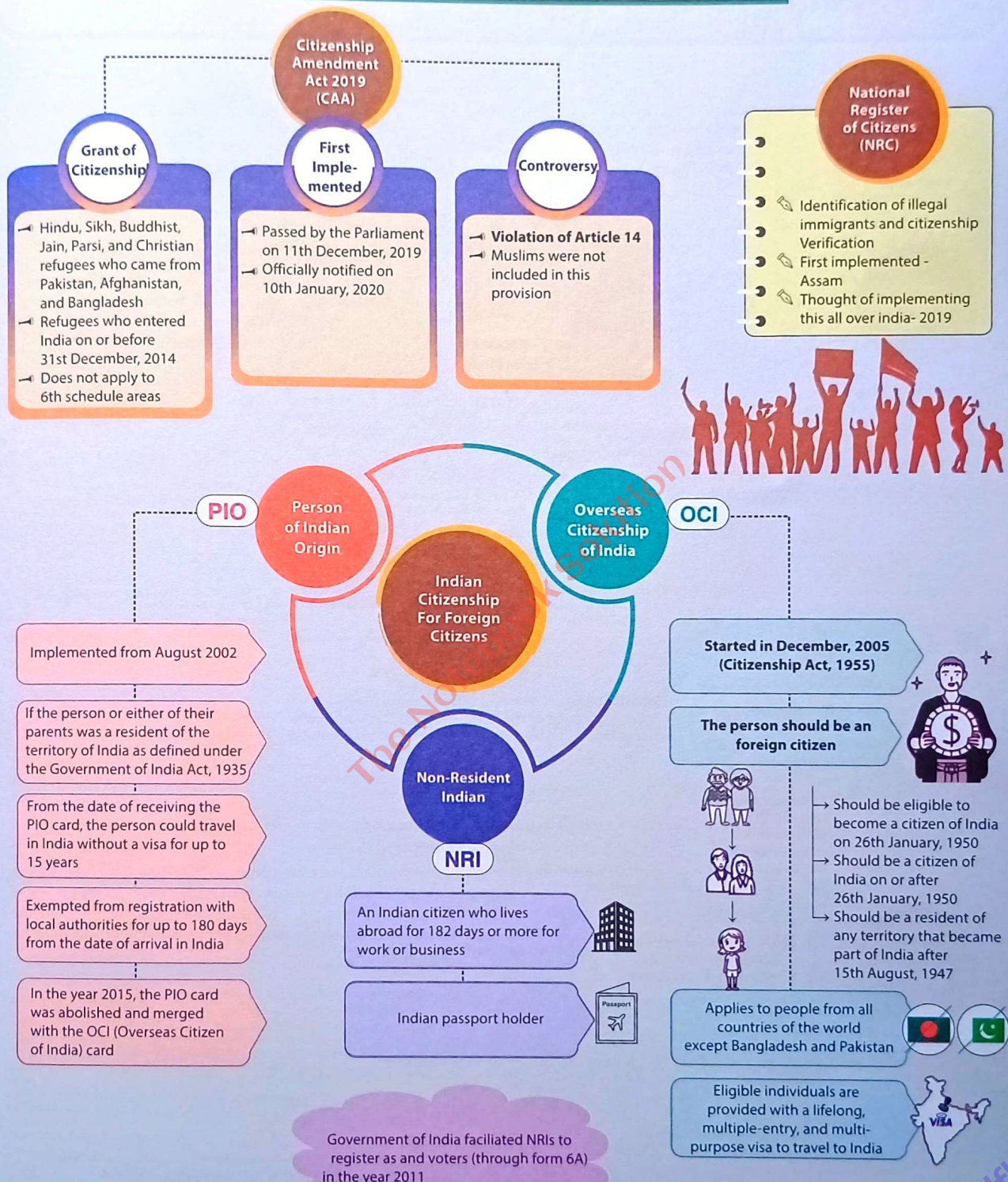




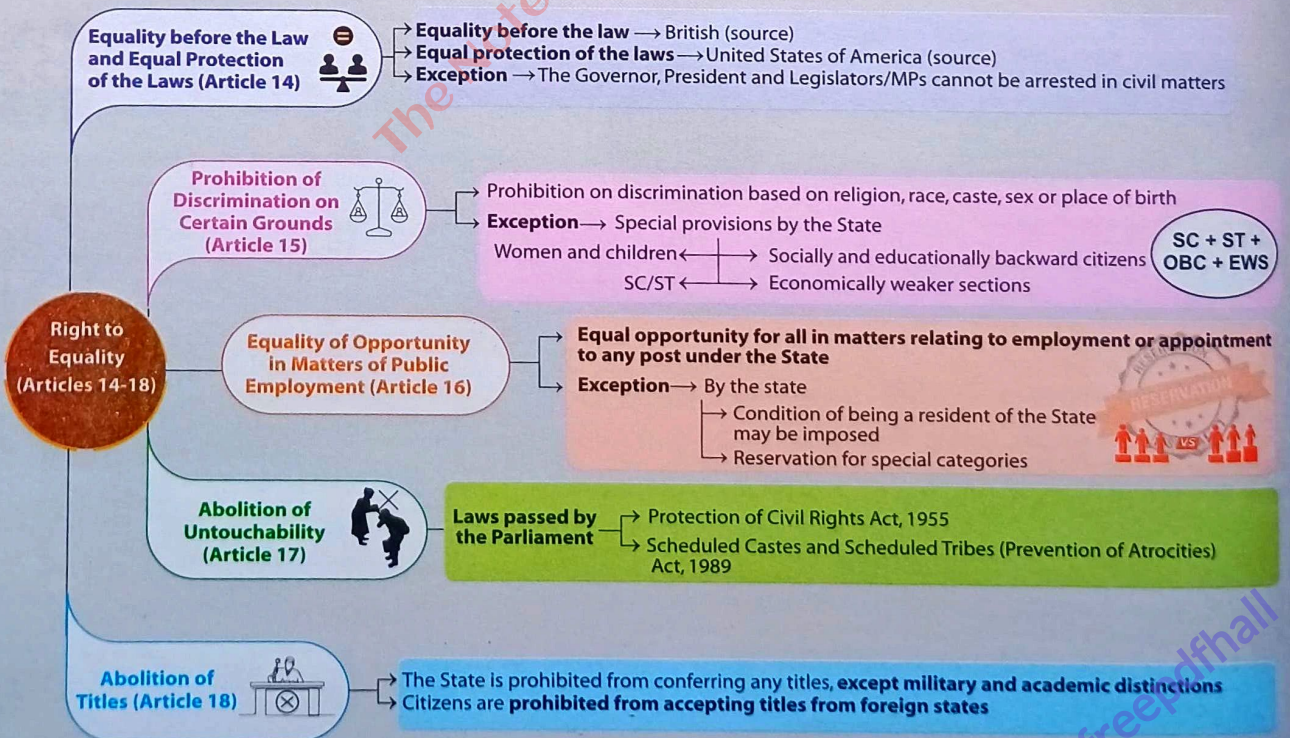
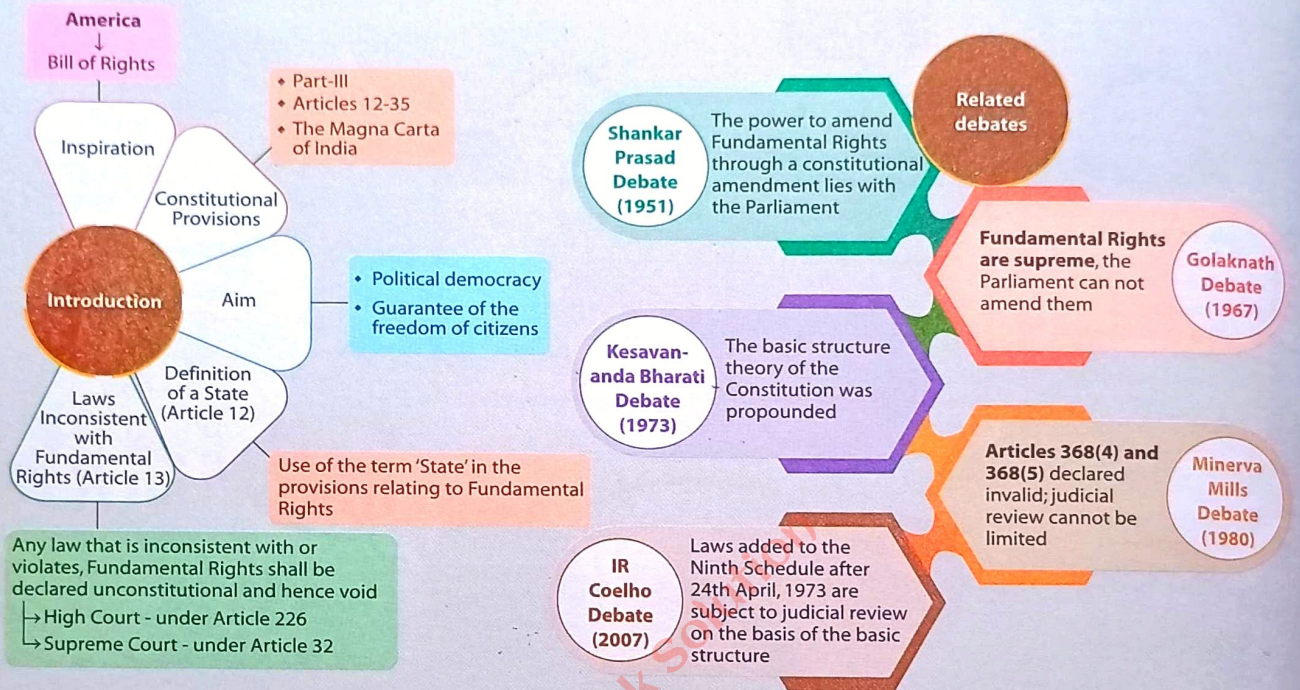
07 Citizenship

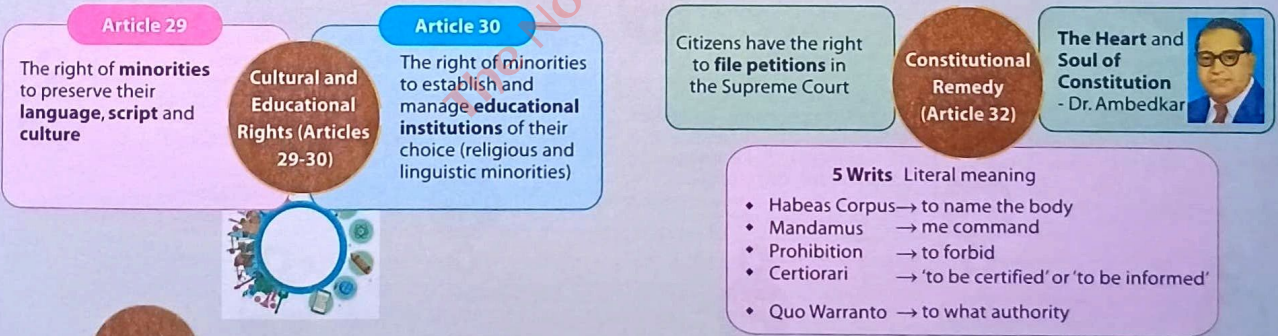
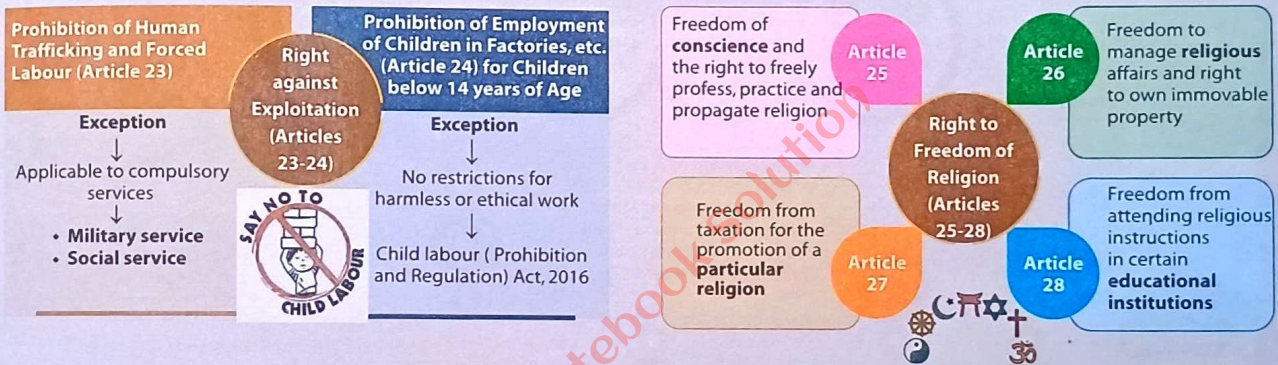
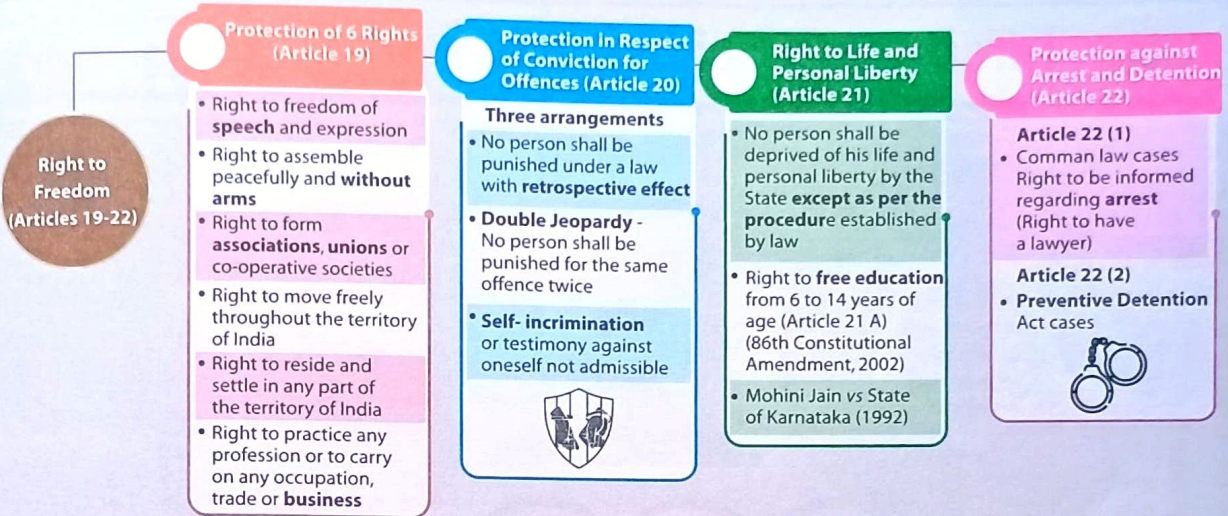


CAA & Indian Citizenship for Foreign Citizens



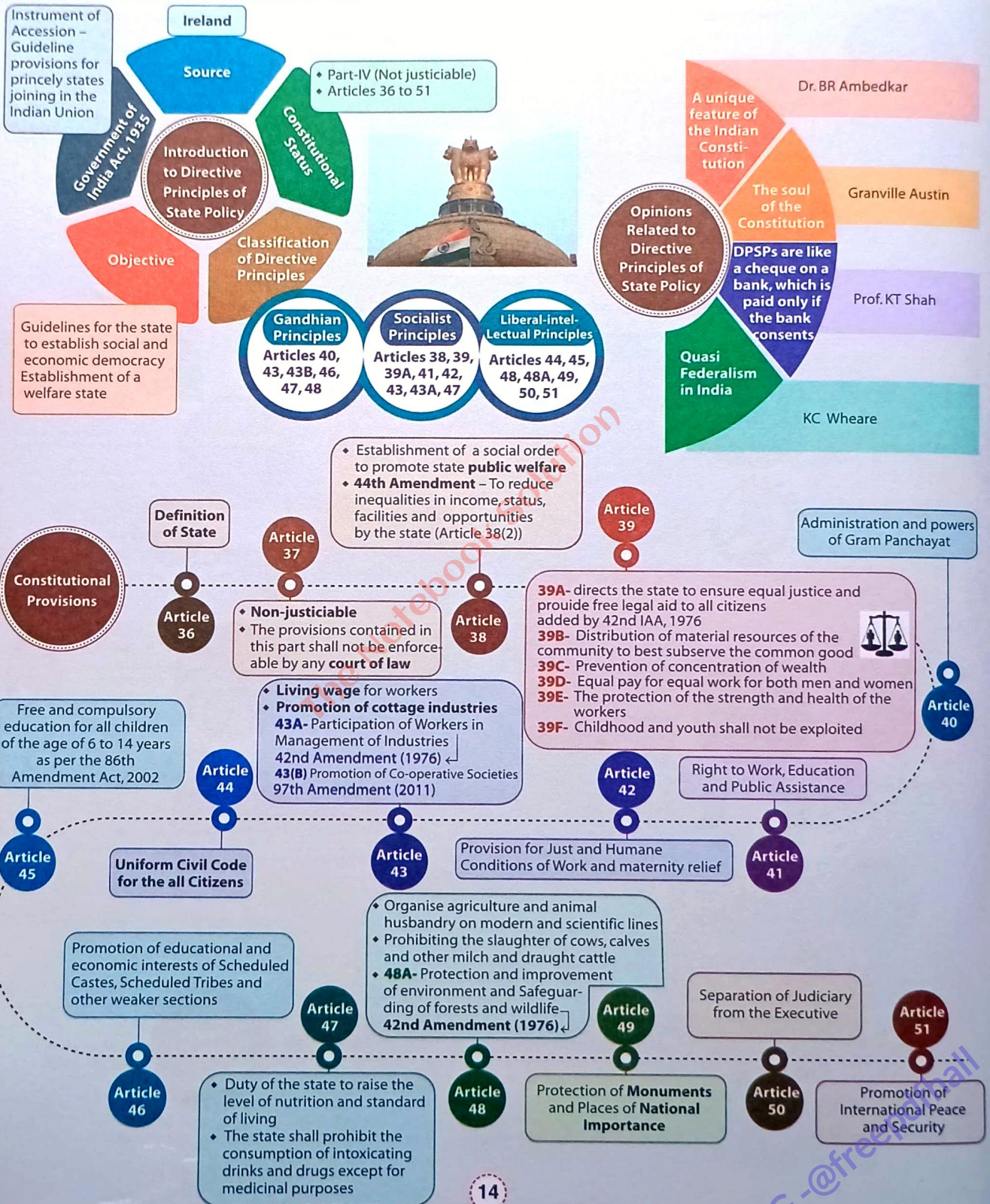
08 Fundamental Rights



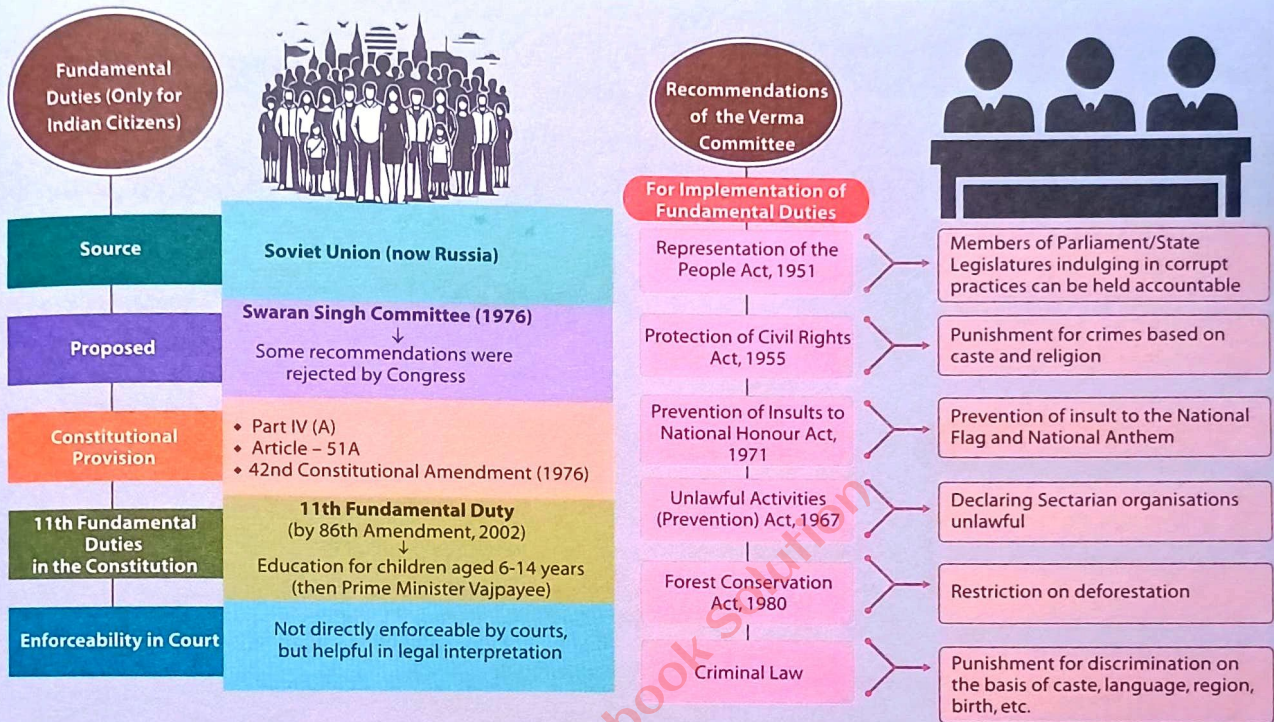


09

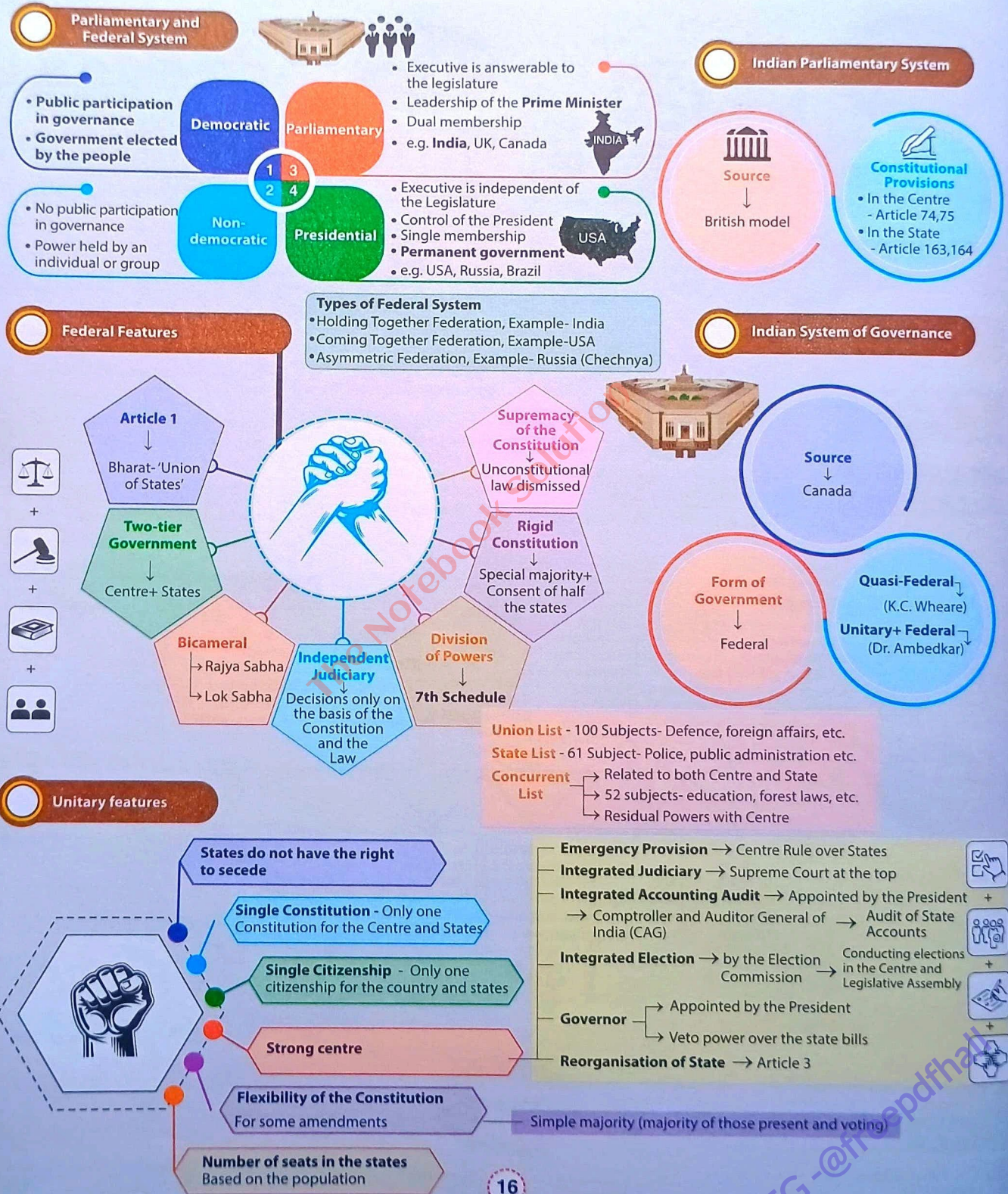
Directive Principles of State Policy



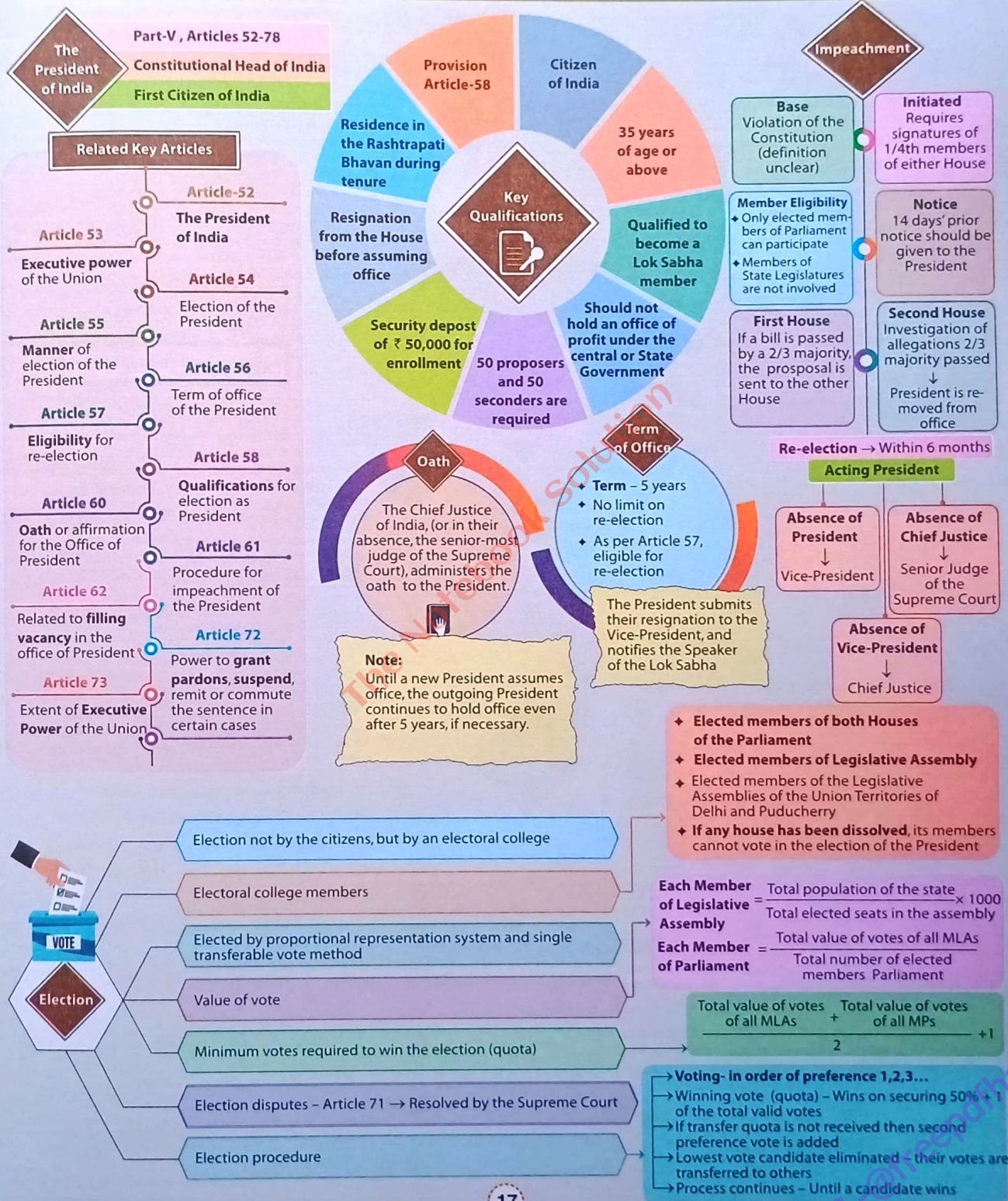
10 Fundamental Duties

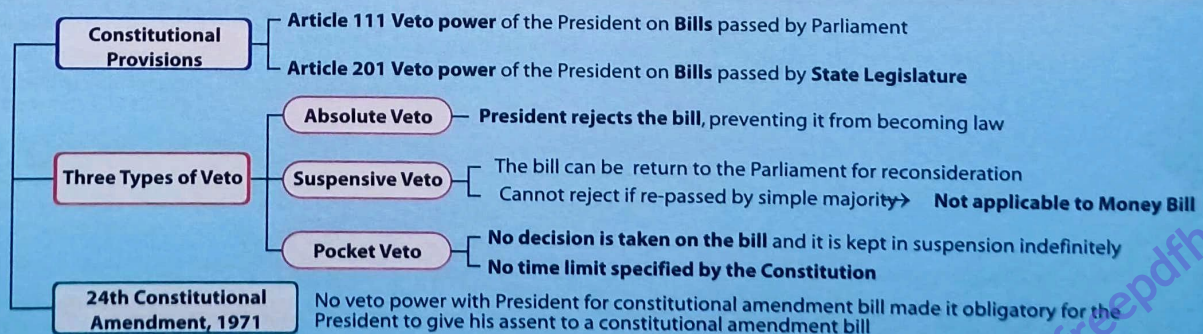
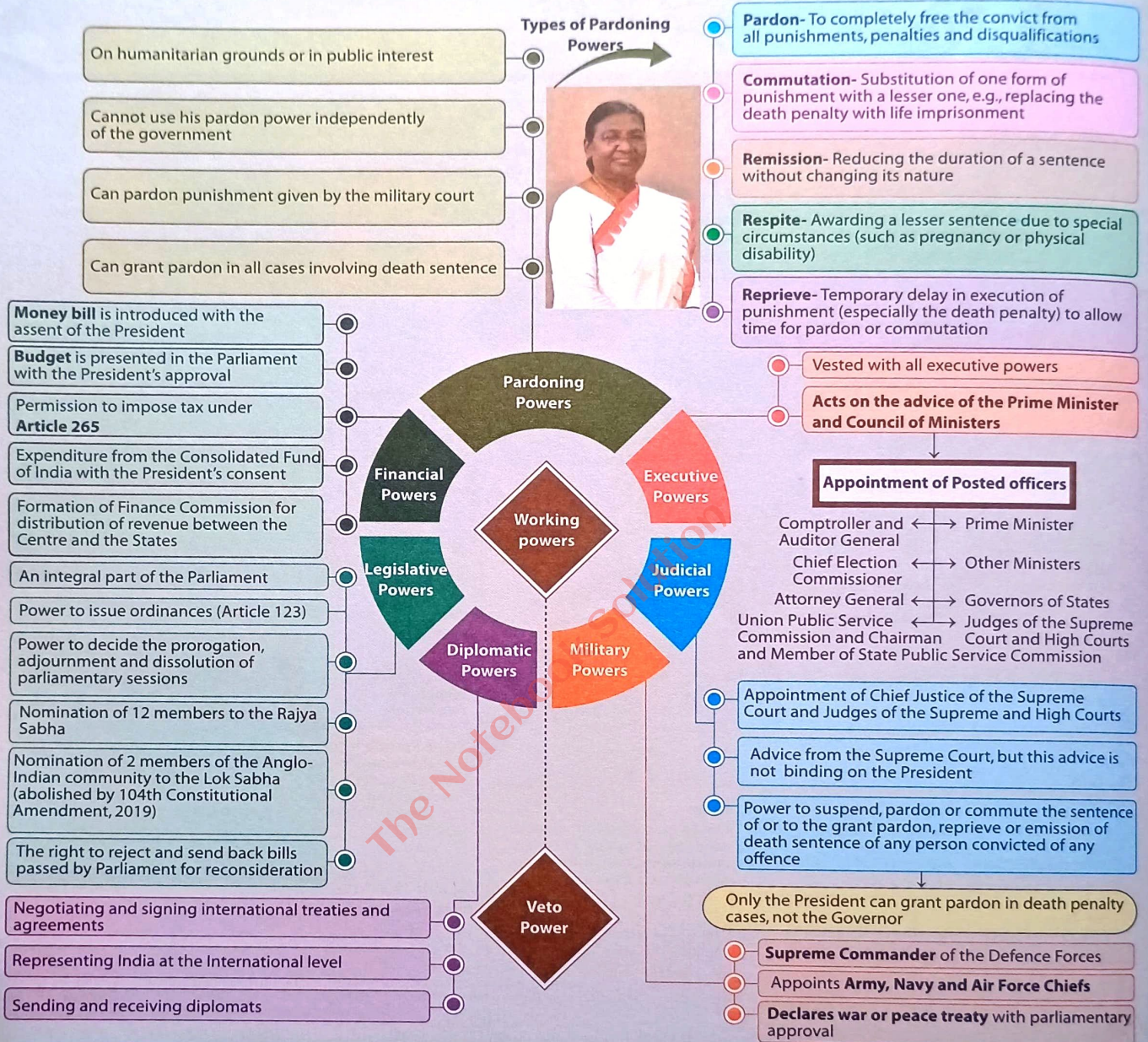


11 Parliamentary and Federal System



12 President





13 Vice-President

Introduction to the Vice President

Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Second highest constitutional post after the President

Major articles related to the Post of Vice-President

Description of the post of Vice-President

Article 63

Vice-President being the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Work as the Acting Chairman in the absence of the President

Article 65

The Vice President is elected by the members of Parliament

Tenure-5 Years

Article 67

Provision for holding election to fill a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President

Provision for the oath

Article 69

Discharge of the functions of the President in other contingencies

Matters related to the election of the President and Vice-President

Article 71



Vice-President

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
1952-1962
First Vice-President, Two Tenure

Dr. SD Sharma
1987-1992

Dr. Zakir Husain
1962-1967

KR Narayanan
1992-1997

V V Giri
1967-1969
First Vice-President to resign

Krishan Kant
1997-2002
Died during the tenure

GS Pathak
1969-1974

Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
2002-2007

BD Jatti
1974-1979

Muhammad Hamid Ansari
2007-2017

Muhammad Hidayatullah
1979-1984
Was Judge of the Supreme Court

M. Venkaiah Naidu
2017-2022

R. Venkataraman
1984-1987

Jagdeep Dhankhar August, 2022 To 21st July 2025
14th Vice-President

CP RadhaKrishnan (15th Vice-President)

Scan the QR Code to check updates related to this Topic



Major Qualifications

Indian citizen

Age of 35 or above

Qualification to become Rajya Sabha member

Security deposit of ₹ 15000 in RBI

Resignation from the House/Legislature before assuming office

At least 20 MPs as proposers, At least 20 MPs as seconders

Not holding position of profit, under Union or State Government

- Election through indirect process
- Proportional representation by means of single transferable vote

Note : At present, president, Vice-President, and Minister of Union or State, are not considered to be holding an office of profit.

Election System

Election

Elected and nominated members of both Houses of the Parliament

Electoral College

The Death/Resignation/ of the Vice-President

Election within 60 days

Vacancy of Office

Term of Office

- 5 years
- Re-election possible

Removal Process

- Death or disqualified
- Completion of tenure
- Resignation letter
- Removal from office

Oath

By the President or by a person appointed by the President

Removal Process

Article 67 (b)

Resolution passed by absolute majority in the Rajya Sabha

14 days prior notice is mandatory

Passed by simple majority in Lok Sabha

Inform the President

Powers and Duties

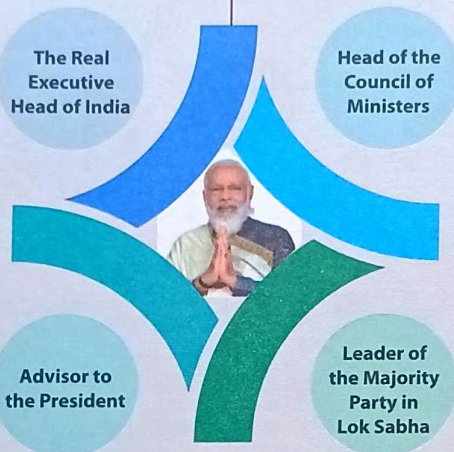
While working as the Acting President, he won't work as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Presiding over the conducting meeting of the Rajya Sabha

Under Article 65, acts as the President in the absence of the President (up to 6 months)

14 Prime Minister

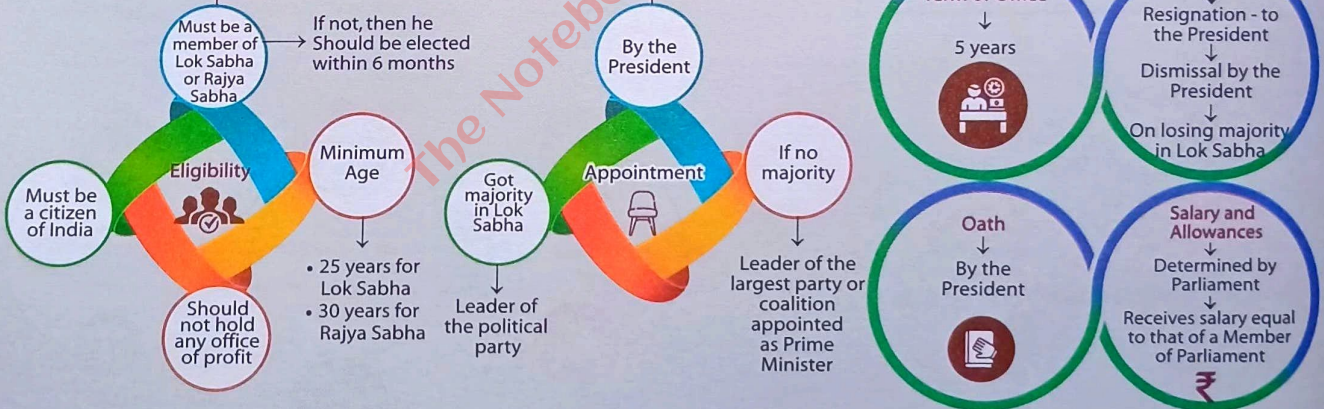
Introduction to the Prime Minister



Related Important Articles

- Article 74** Role of Council of Ministers and Prime Minister to advise the President
- Article 75** Deals with appointment and accountability of the Council of Minister including the Prime Minister
- Article 77** Executive actions and orders of the Central Government
- Article 78** Duties of the Prime Minister towards the President
- Article 85** Role of the Prime Minister in summoning and dissolving the Parliament
- Article 88** Right of the Prime Minister to speak in Parliament
- Article 352** National Emergency and recommendation of the Prime Minister
- Article 356** Recommendation for the President's rule in the state
- Article 365** Action in case of failure of states to comply with the directions of the Central Government

Eligibility, Appointment, Term of Office, Removal, Oath, Salary and Allowances of the Prime Minister



Powers and Functions of the Prime Minister

Executive Powers

- ✓ Advising the President
- ✓ Presiding over the Council of Ministers
- ✓ Taking important policy decisions
- ✓ Coordinating various departments and ministries
- ✓ Advising the President on appointment and removal of ministers

Legislative Powers

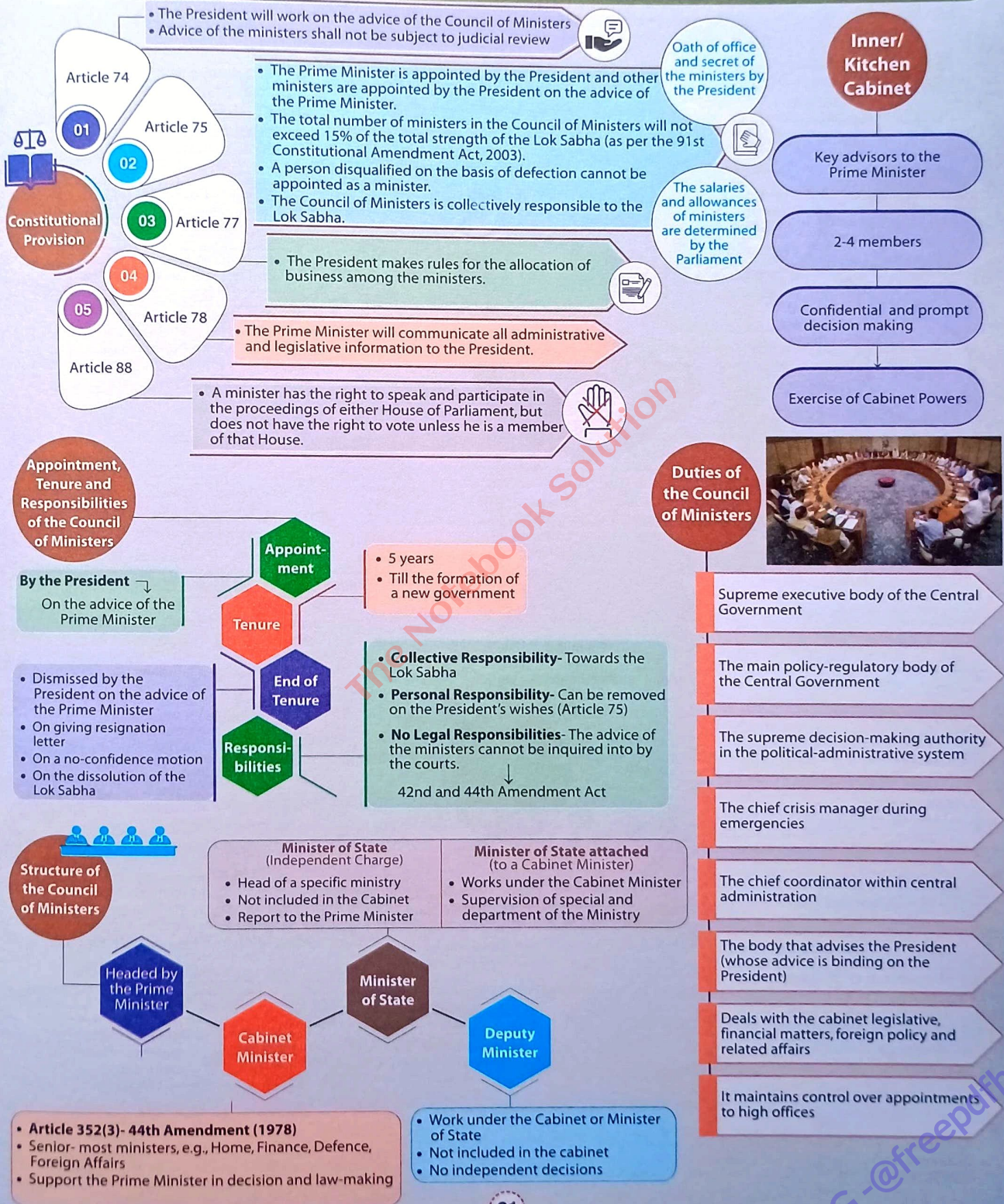
- ⌘ Presenting government policies in Parliament
- ⌘ Recommending dissolution of Lok Sabha to the President
- ⌘ Recommending members to be nominated to the Rajya Sabha

Foreign Policy and National Security

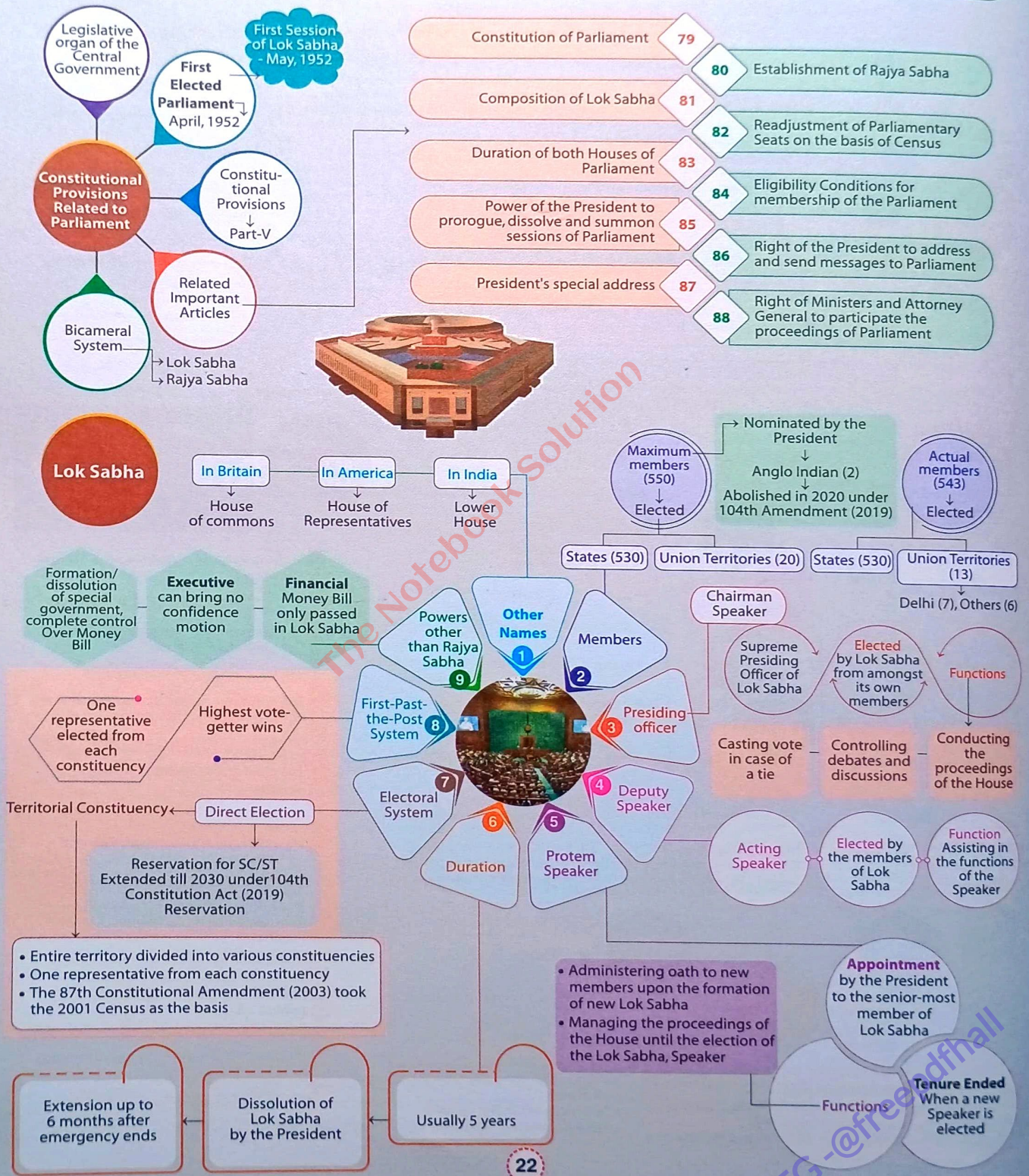
- ✚ Conducting foreign policy
- ✚ Taking national security decisions
- ✚ Formulating major policies
- ✚ Advising the President on military matters

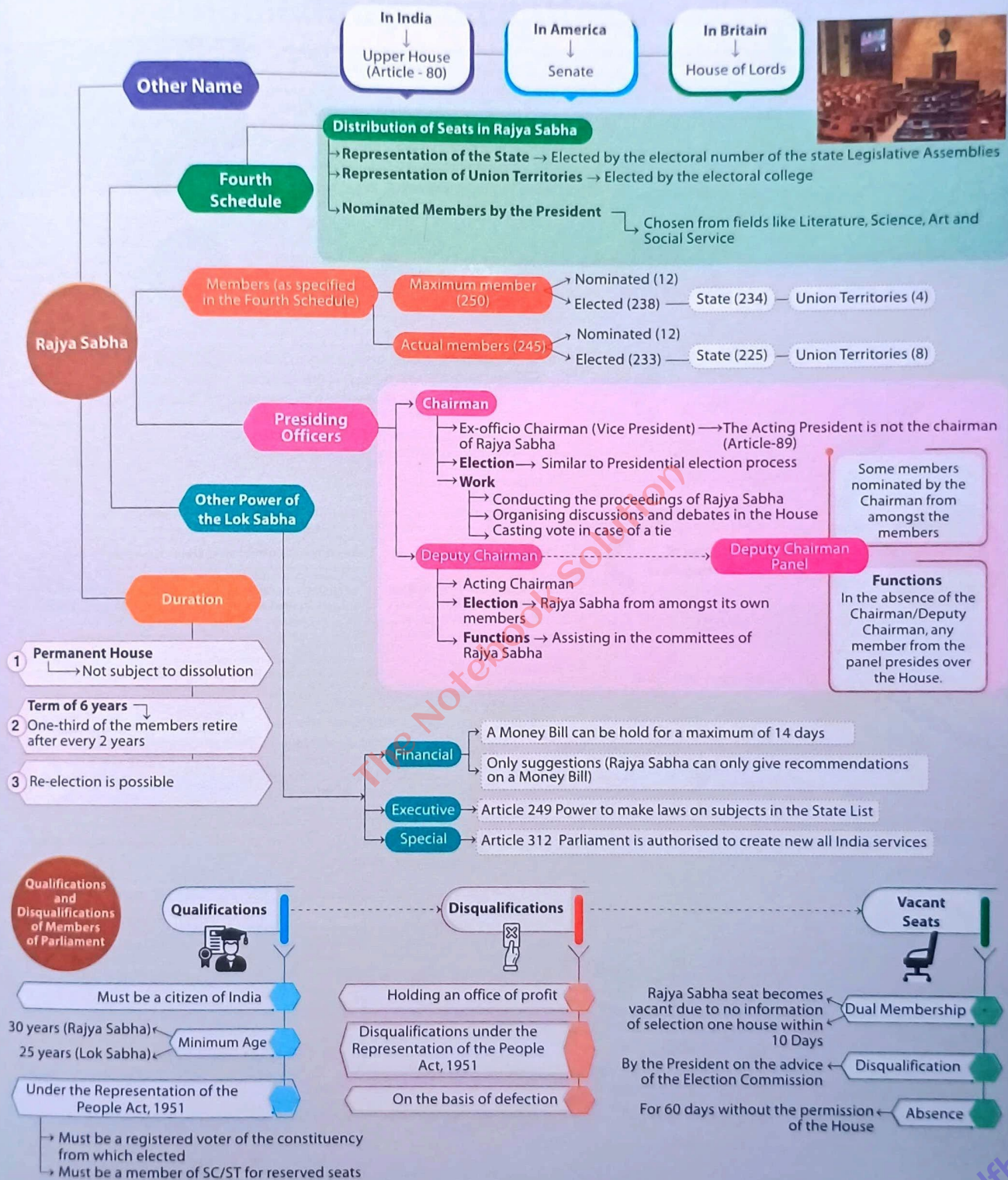


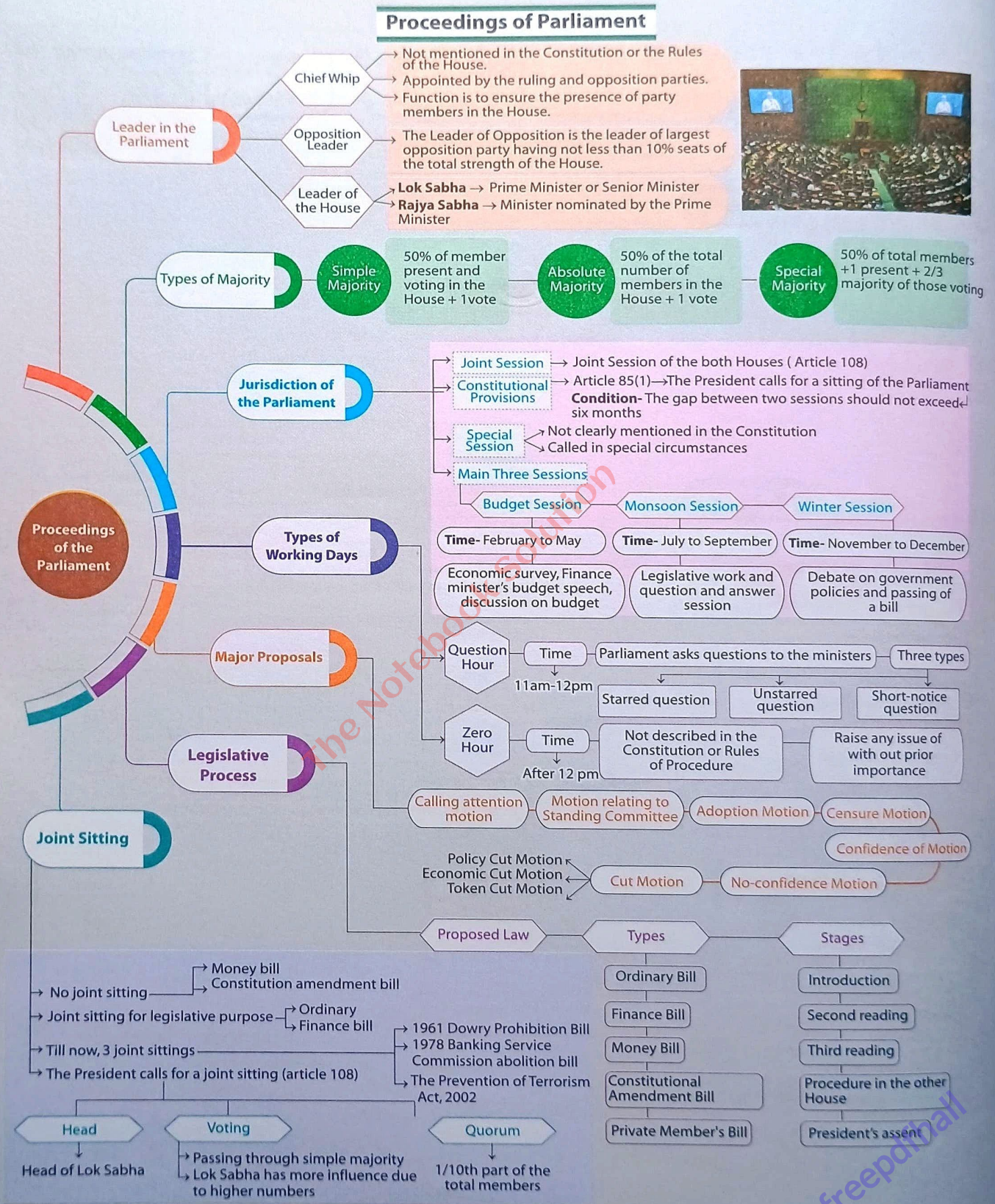
15 Union Council of Ministers



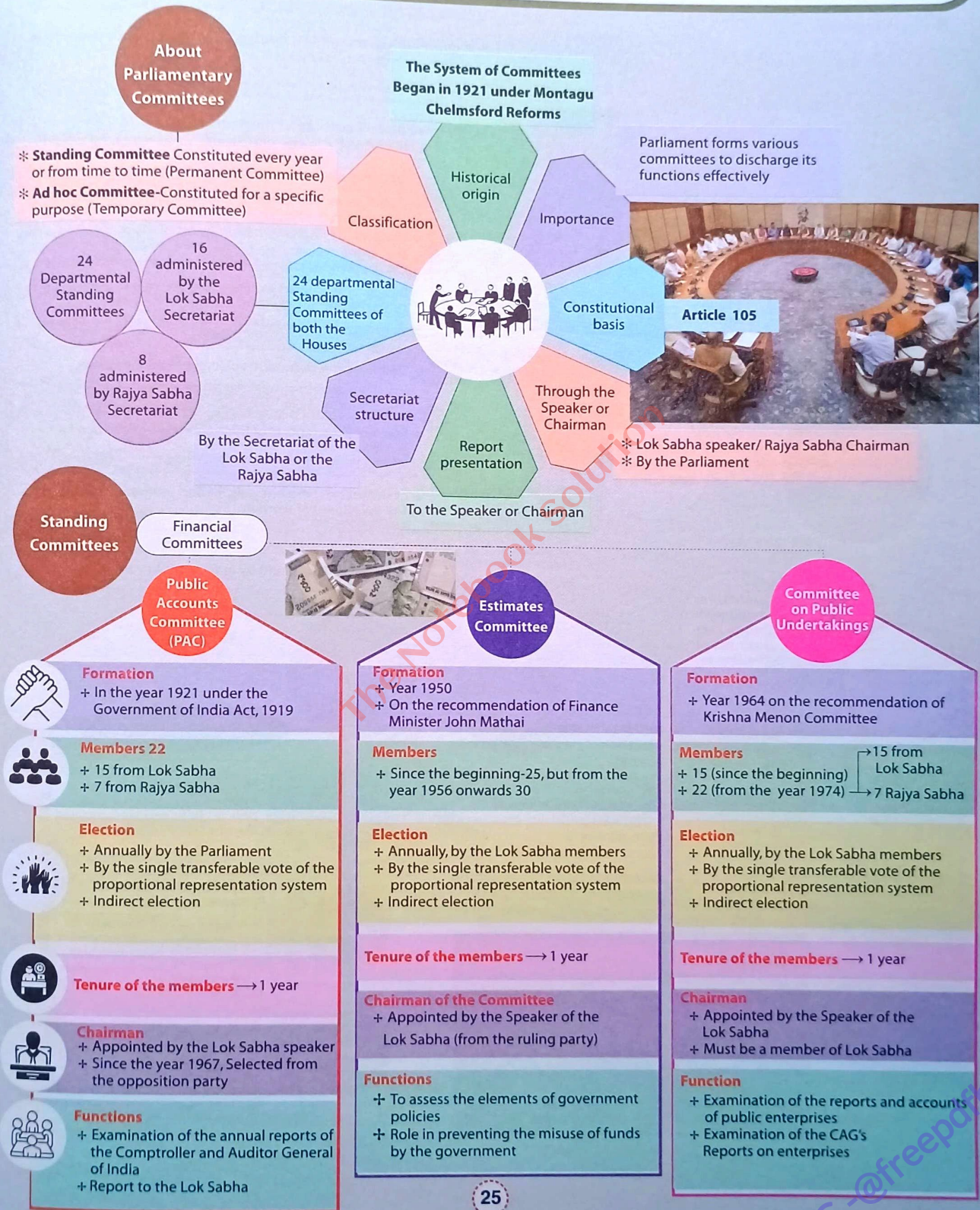
16 Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)

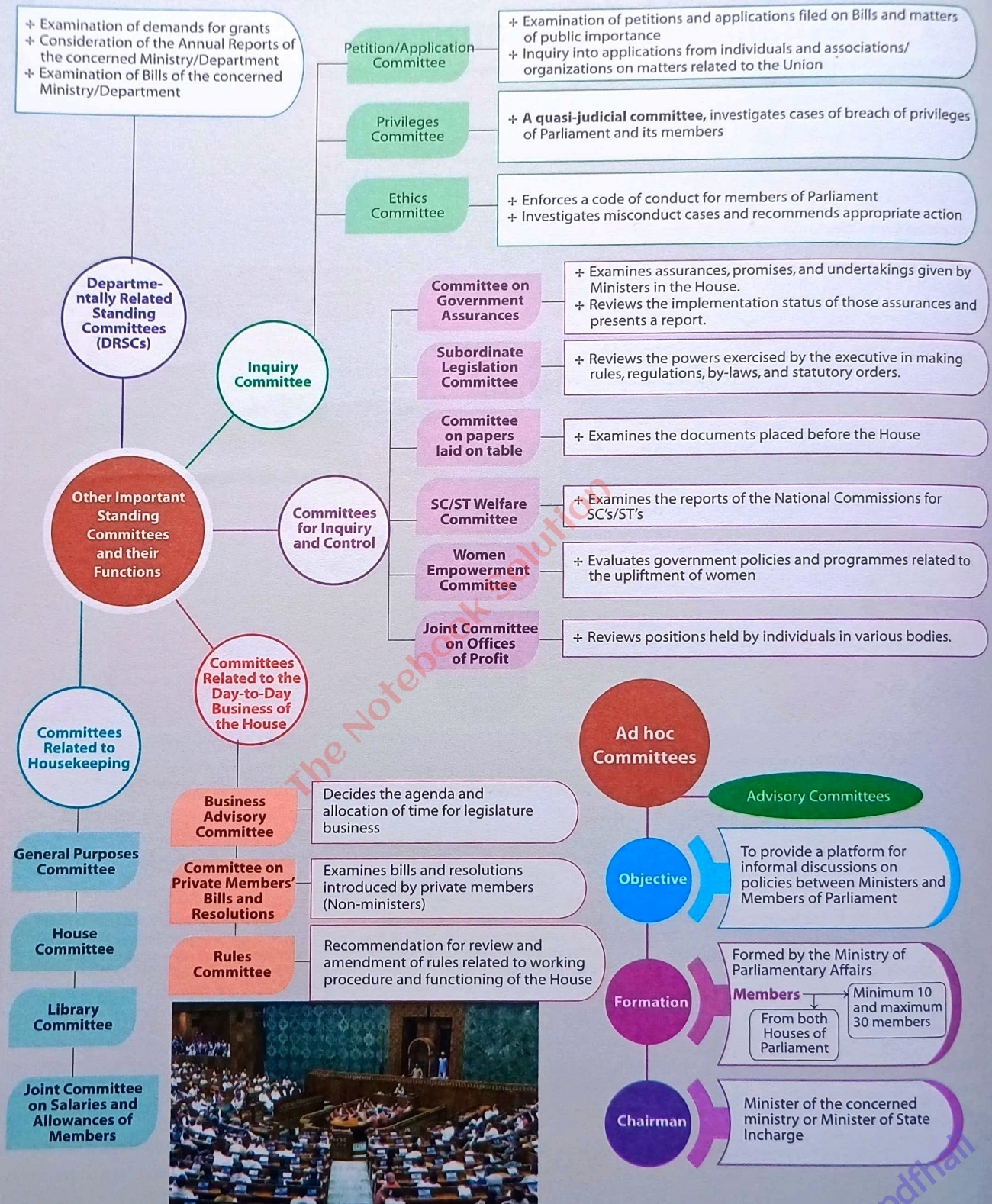




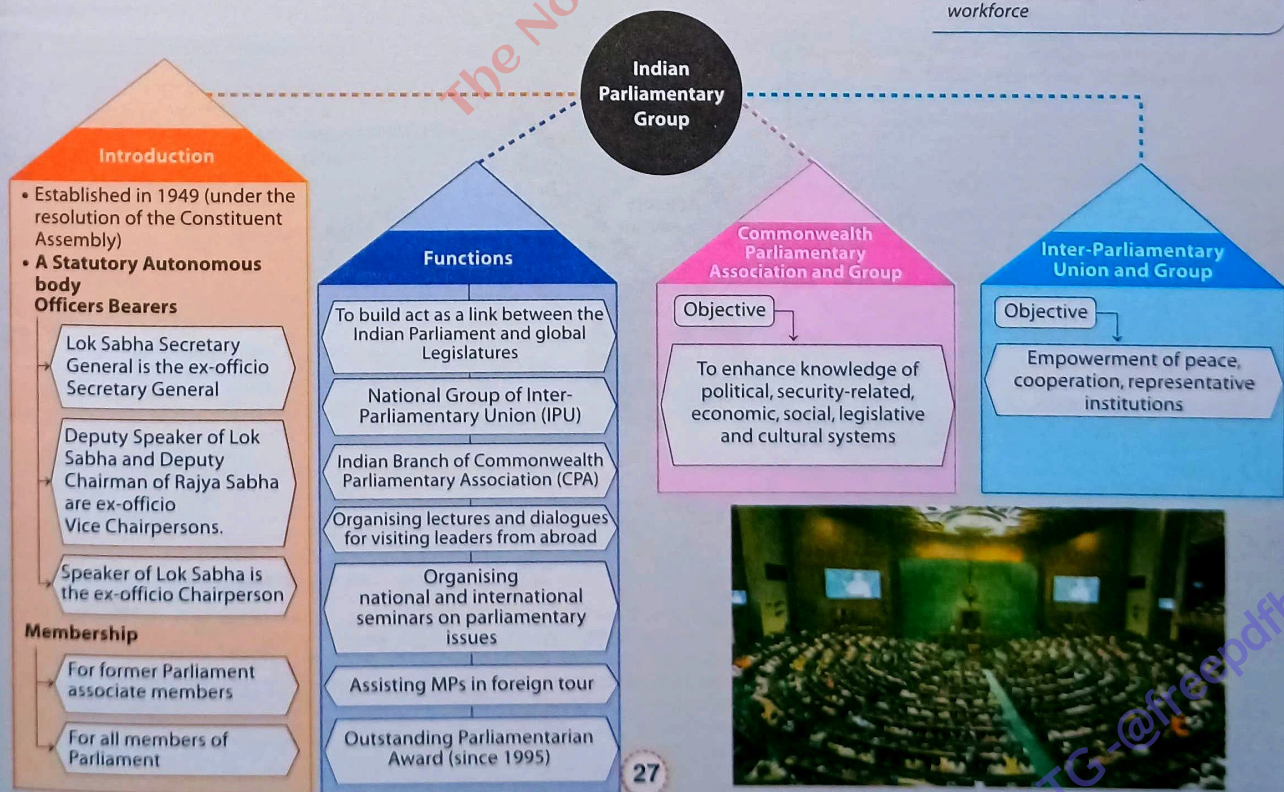
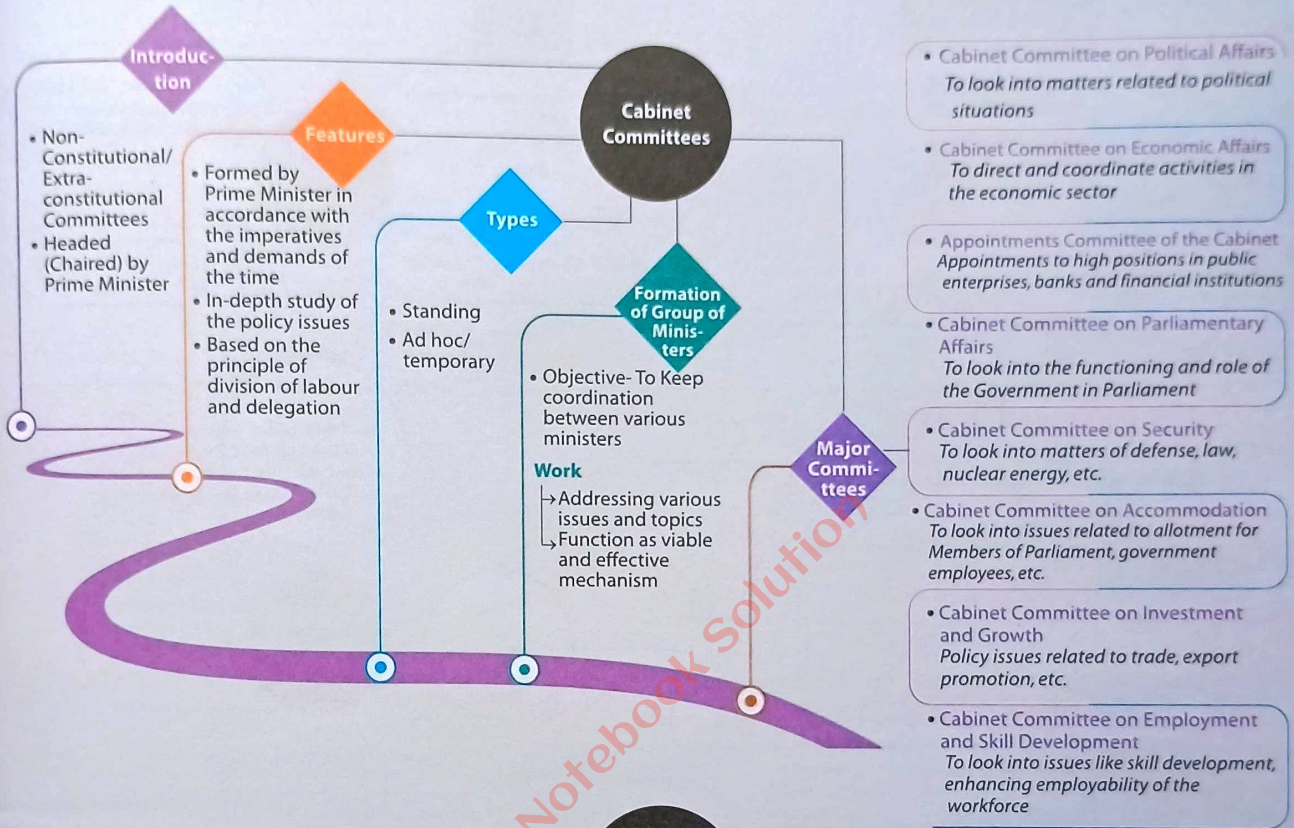


17 Parliamentary Committees





18 Cabinet Committees and Indian Parliamentary Groups



19 Supreme Court



Structure of Indian Judicial System

Supreme Court

High Court

District and Sessions Court (in Districts)

In Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan Court

Urban Civil and Sessions Court

Presidency Small court

Subordinate Court (Civil)

Provincial Small Cause Court

Sessions Court (Criminal)

Munsif Court

Nyaya Panchayats

Chief Magistrate

Executive Magistrate

Panchayat Court

Judicial Magistrate



Supreme and final court

Part-V, Article 124-147

Derived from the Government of India Act, 1935

Introduction to the Supreme Court

Formation- 1st October, 1937 (federal Court)

Total Judges-34 (1 Chief + 33 others)

Determination of the number of judges-by the Parliament

Total 8 Judges in 1950 (1 chief + 7 others)

Any other place may be declared as the seat of the Supreme Court with the President's approval

Through the Constitution in New Delhi

Seat of the Supreme Court

Provision is optional, not mandatory

From America + Britain

India's powers

SC's advice to the President



Guarantee of rights

Alladi Krishnaaswamy Iyer

"No court in the world has as much power as our supreme court"

Between the Centre vs two or more States

Centre + some states vs one or more states

Federal dispute

Political is not about Nature

Not included

- Interstate water dispute
- Matters of Finance Commission
- Expenditure matters of state and State
- Treaties and agreements before the Constitution

Basics

Under Article 143

Advisory Jurisdiction

Court of Records

Two Powers

- Judgements and proceedings of the Supreme Court preserved as perpetual records
- Power to punish for contempt of court

Main Jurisdiction

Appellate Jurisdiction

In Constitutional Matters

- Legal Questions
- Constitutional, interpretation

In Civil Cases

In Criminal Cases

By special permission

- Appellate rights against decisions of courts
- Super power

Judicial Review

Writ Jurisdiction

Other Powers

Supreme Court of law

Decision binding on all courts

Control over other courts

Investigation of Conduct- (UPSC Chairman and Members)

In the case of constitution violation

Enlargement in writ jurisdiction by legislation by the Parliament

5 writs related to Fundamental Rights

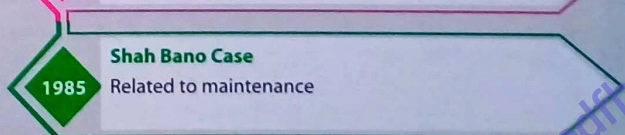
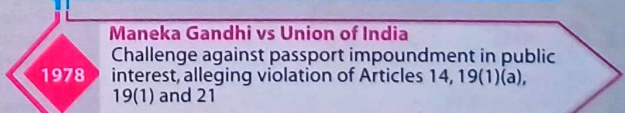
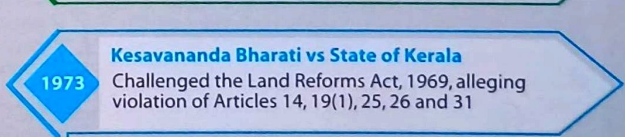
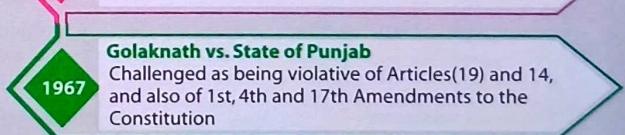
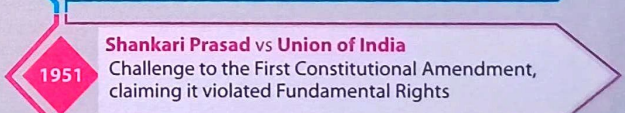
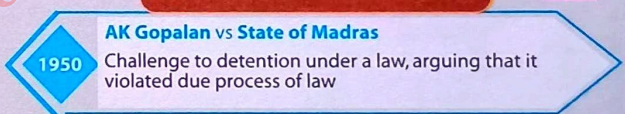
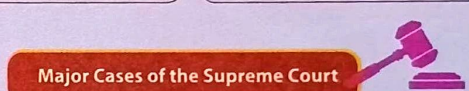
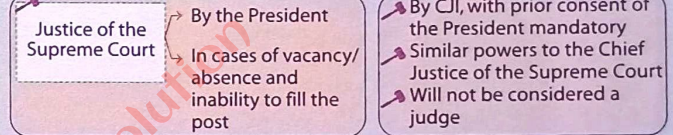
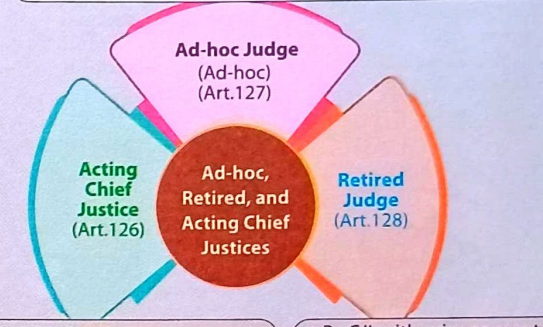
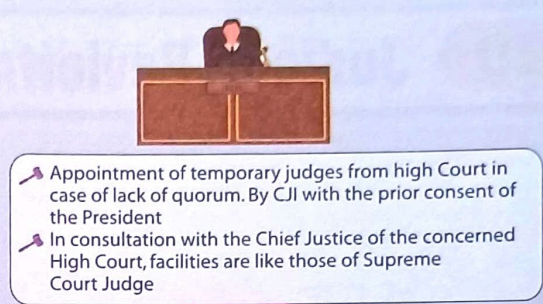
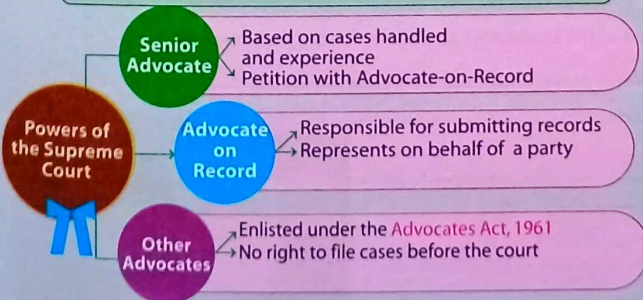
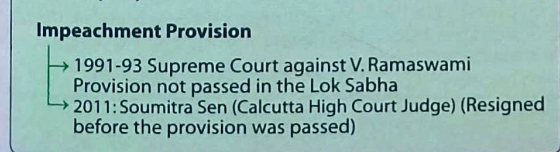
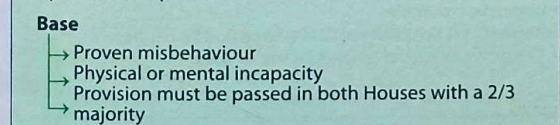
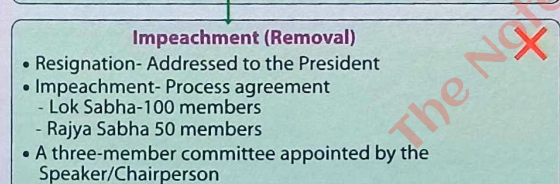
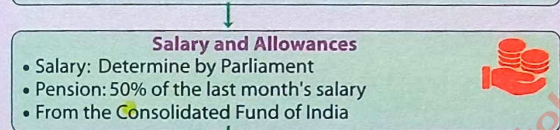
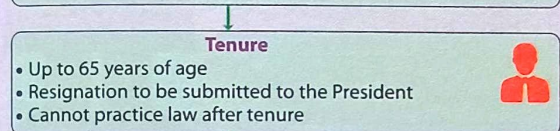
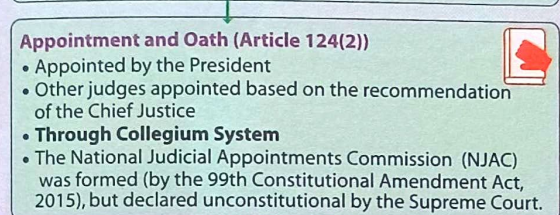
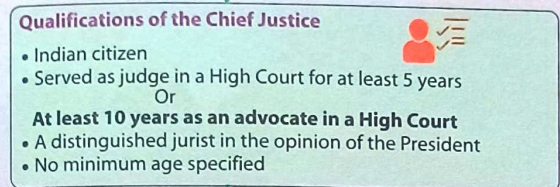
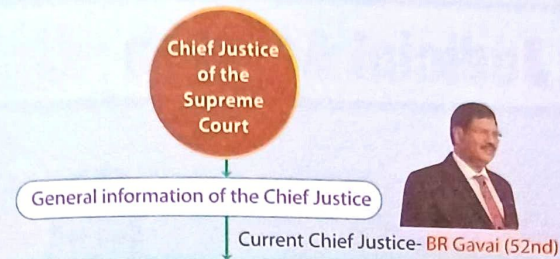
Certiorari

Quo-Warranto

Prohibition

Mandamus

Habeas Corpus

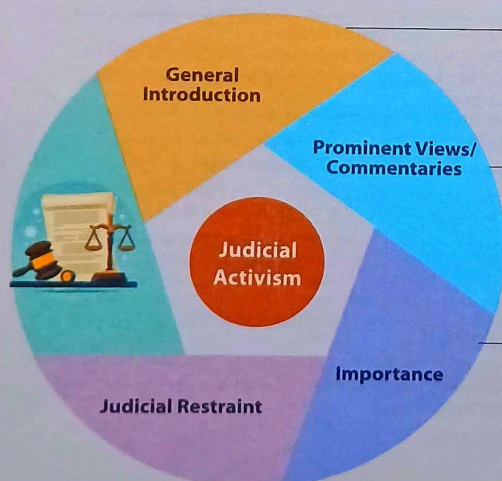
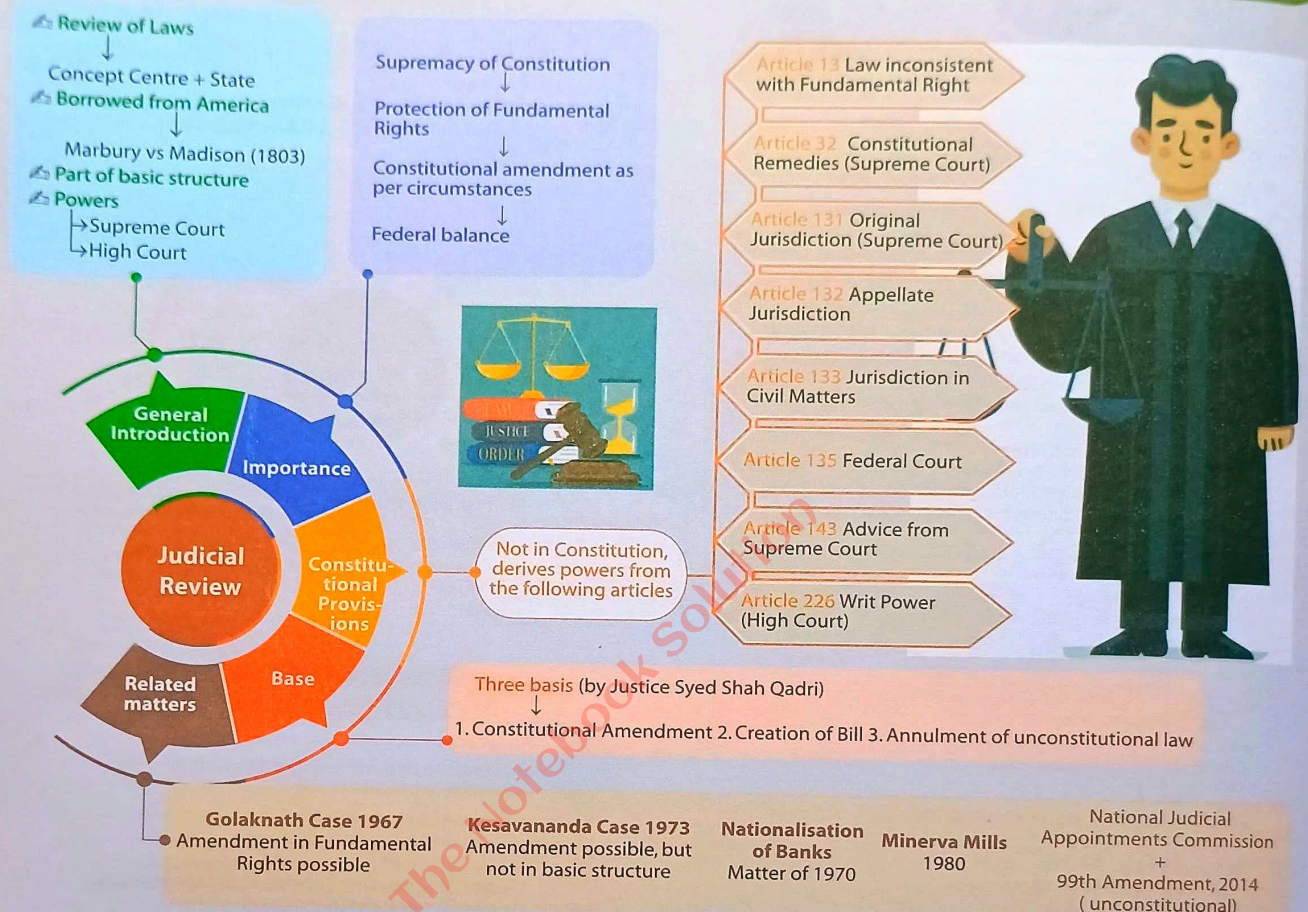


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20

Judicial Review and Judicial Activism



- ✓ Concept borrowed from America
- ✓ In India- PN Bhagwati, VR Krishna Iyer, Chinnappa Reddy, DR Desai
- ✓ Legislature + Executive bound to duties by the judiciary

- ✓ **Golaknath vs State of Punjab 1967**
 - ✓ **Kesavananda Bharati Case 1973**
 - ✓ **Supreme Court 2007**
- There is no interference between the legislature, Executive and Judiciary
Separation of powers required

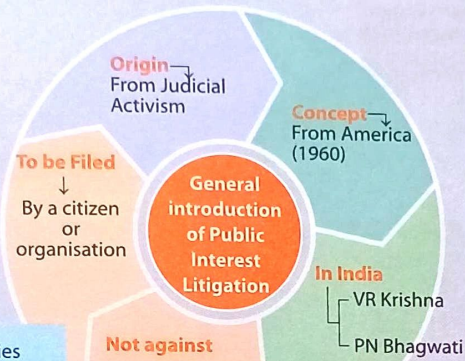
- ✓ Protection of rights
- ✓ Social justice
- ✓ **Functions of the Legislative and Executive** are performed by the judiciary
- ✓ Separation of power ends, all powers goes to judiciary

- ✓ Inspired by America
- ✓ Limitation on Judge's duty
- ✓ Protection of judiciary's independence

21 Public Interest Litigation

Other Names for Public Interest Litigation

Social Interest Litigation
Class Action Petition

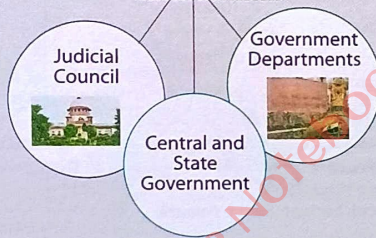


High Court - 2 copies filed
From Article 226

Supreme Court - 5 copies filed
From Article 32

Can be sent by post letter or postcard also

Against whom



Subjects of Public Interest Litigation

Guidelines by the Supreme Court in 1998
For action on petitions
Revised in 2003

Bonded labour



Pollution, ecological degradation, wildlife, drugs, etc.



Dowry, murder, kidnapping, exploitation of weaker sections



Major Subject

Neglected children



Minimum wages, exploitation, harassment and fundamental rights



Features/ Objective of Public Interest Litigation



Assurance of lawful governance

Justice to the poor/ backward (without going to the court)



Protection of Fundamental Rights

Laws accordance to the Constitution

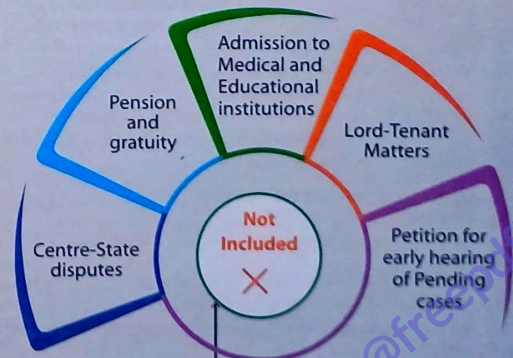


Representation of the marginalised class
SC + ST + OBC

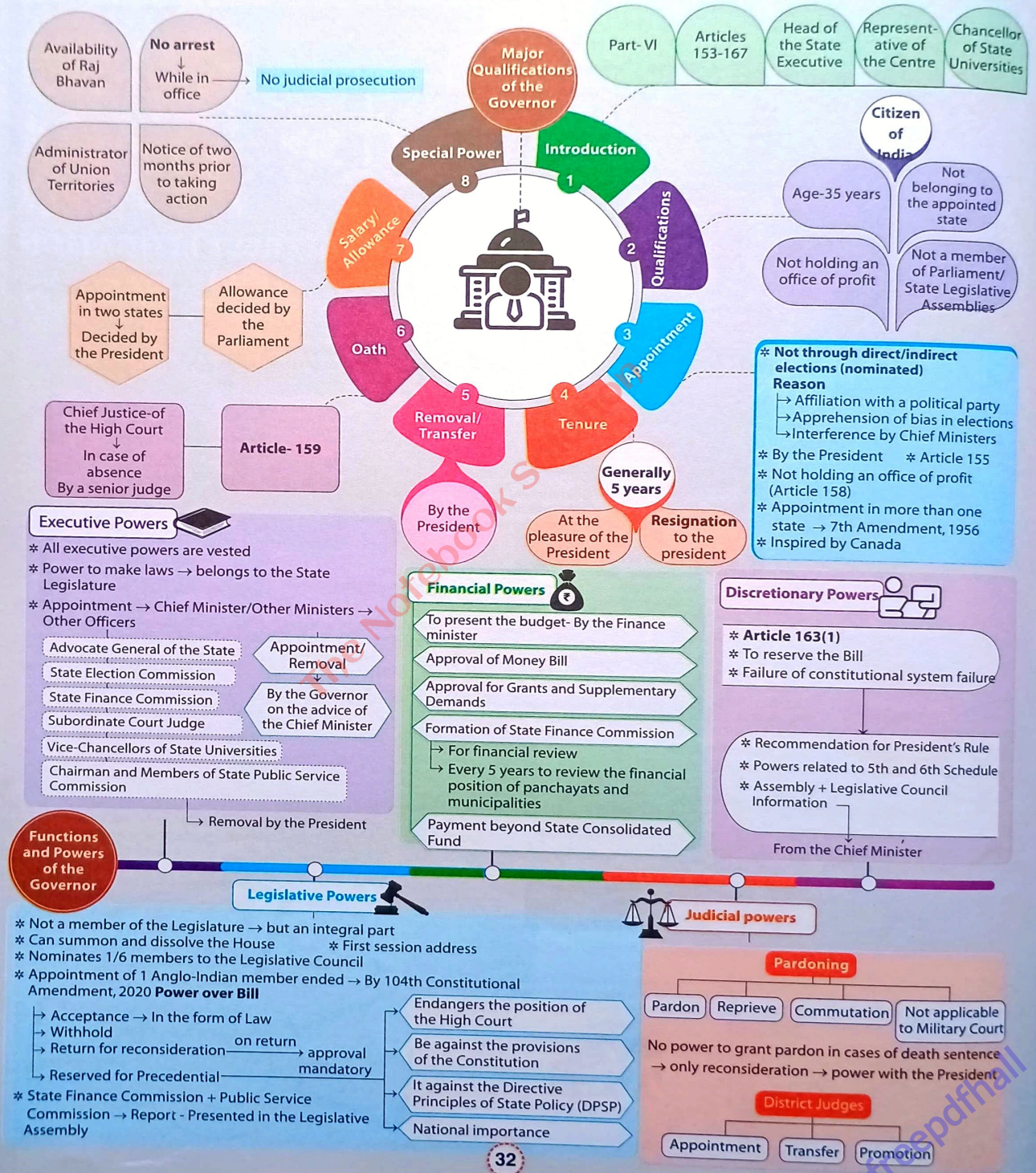
Prompt action and settlement



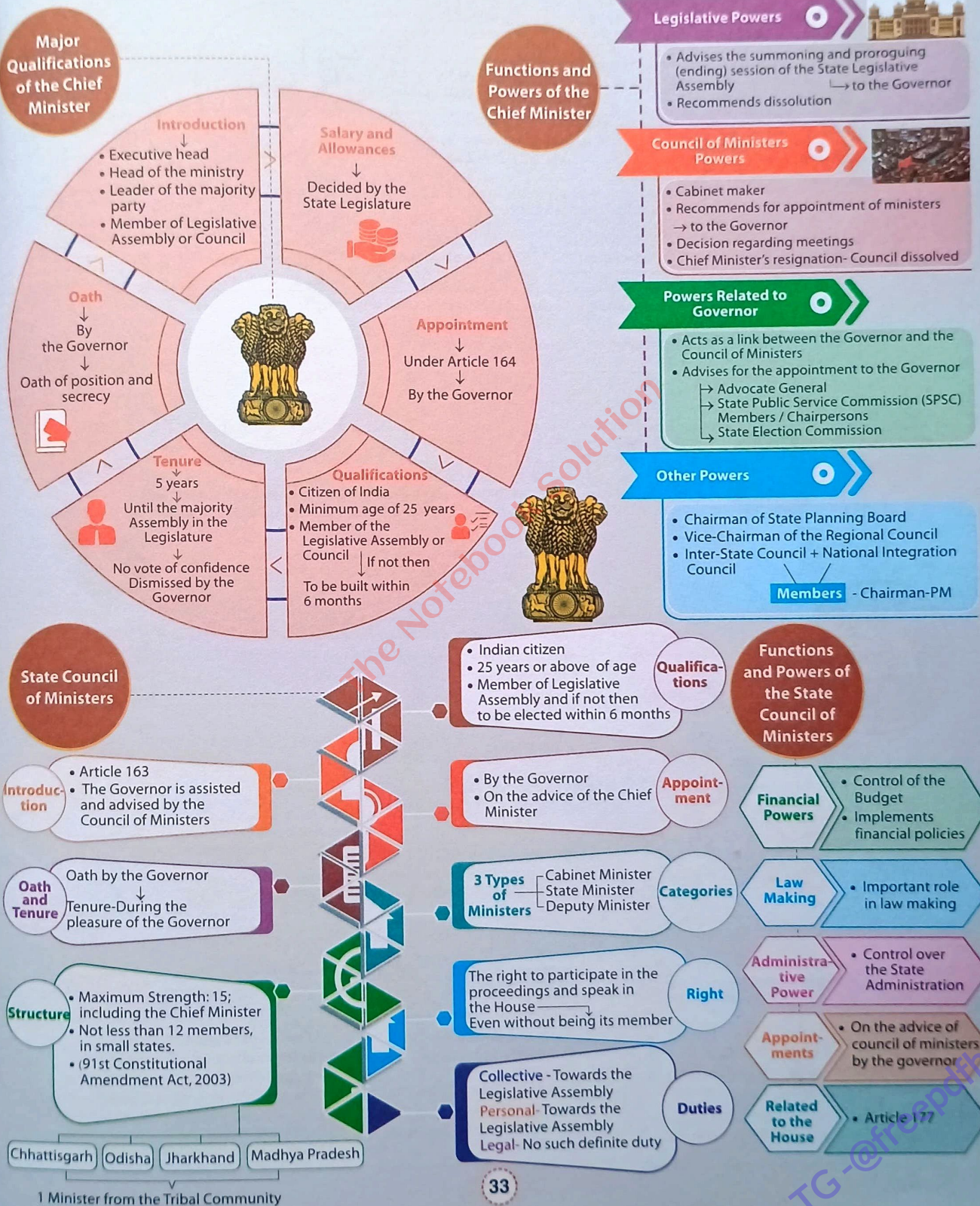
Protection of rule of law



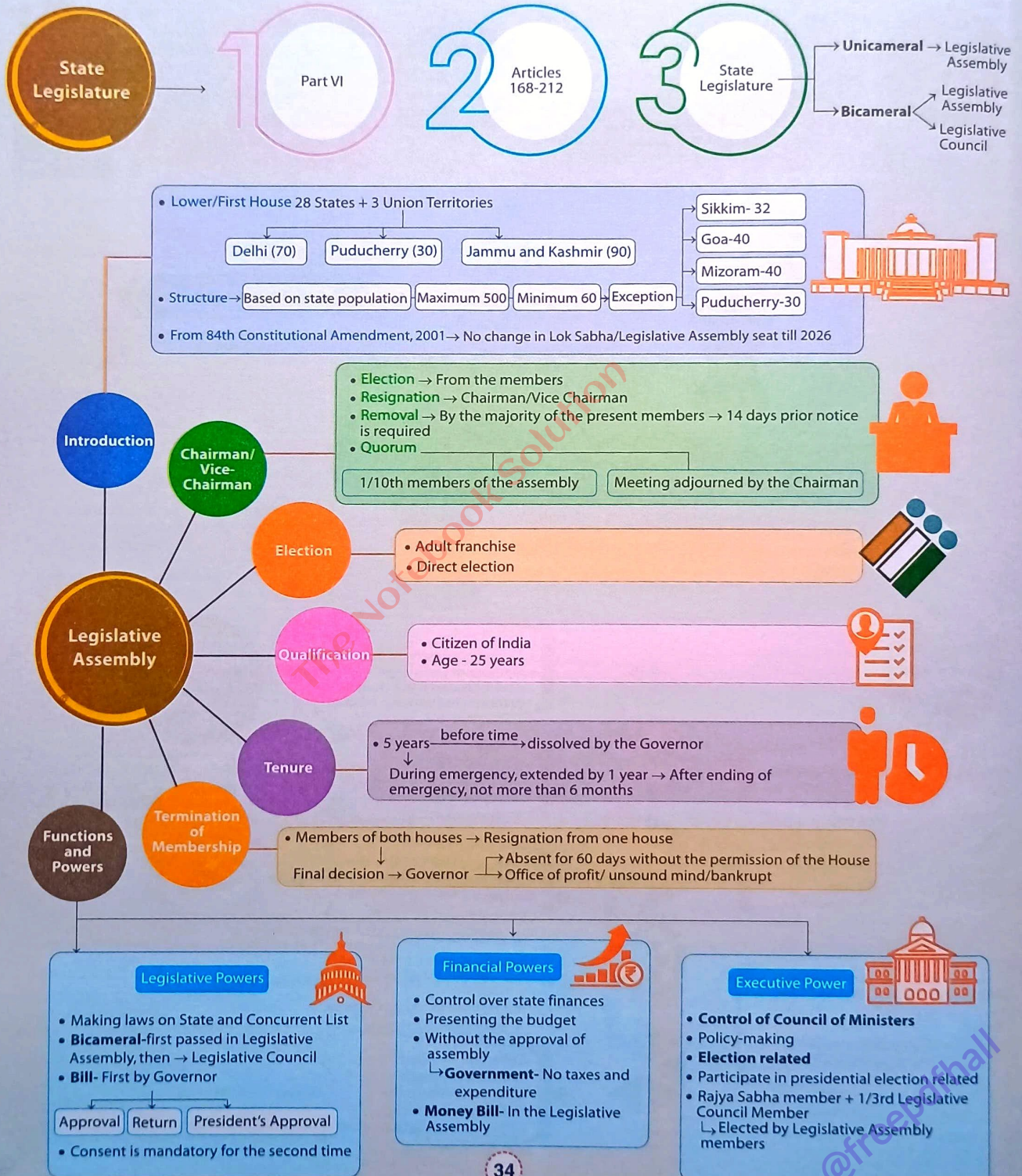
22 Governor

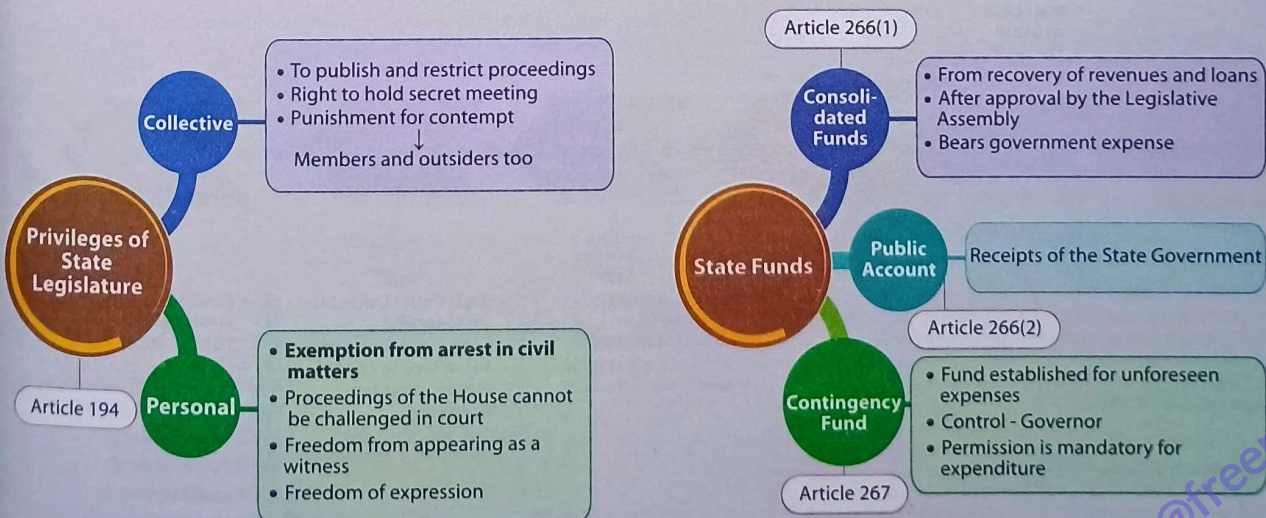
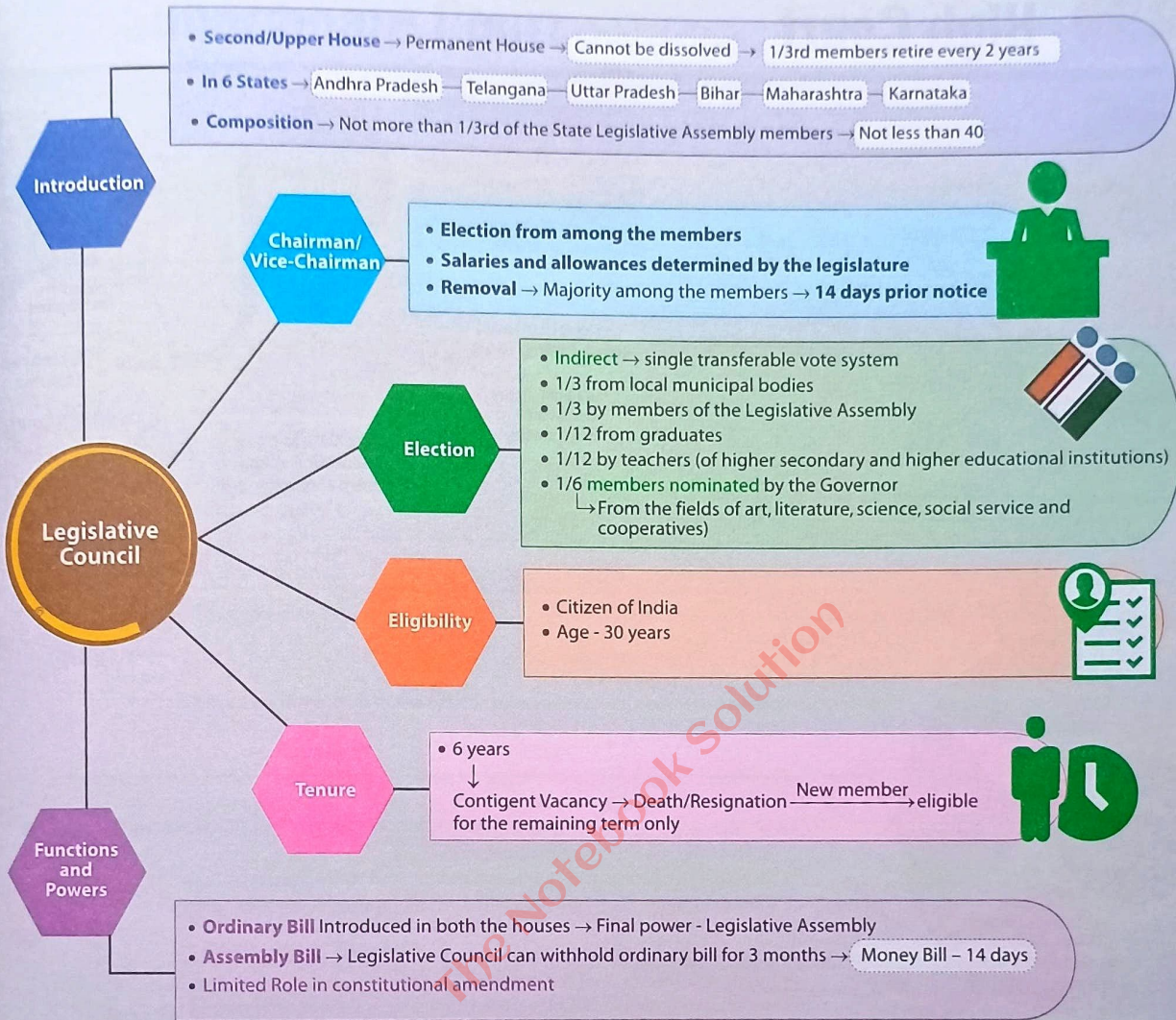


23 Chief Minister and State Council of Ministers

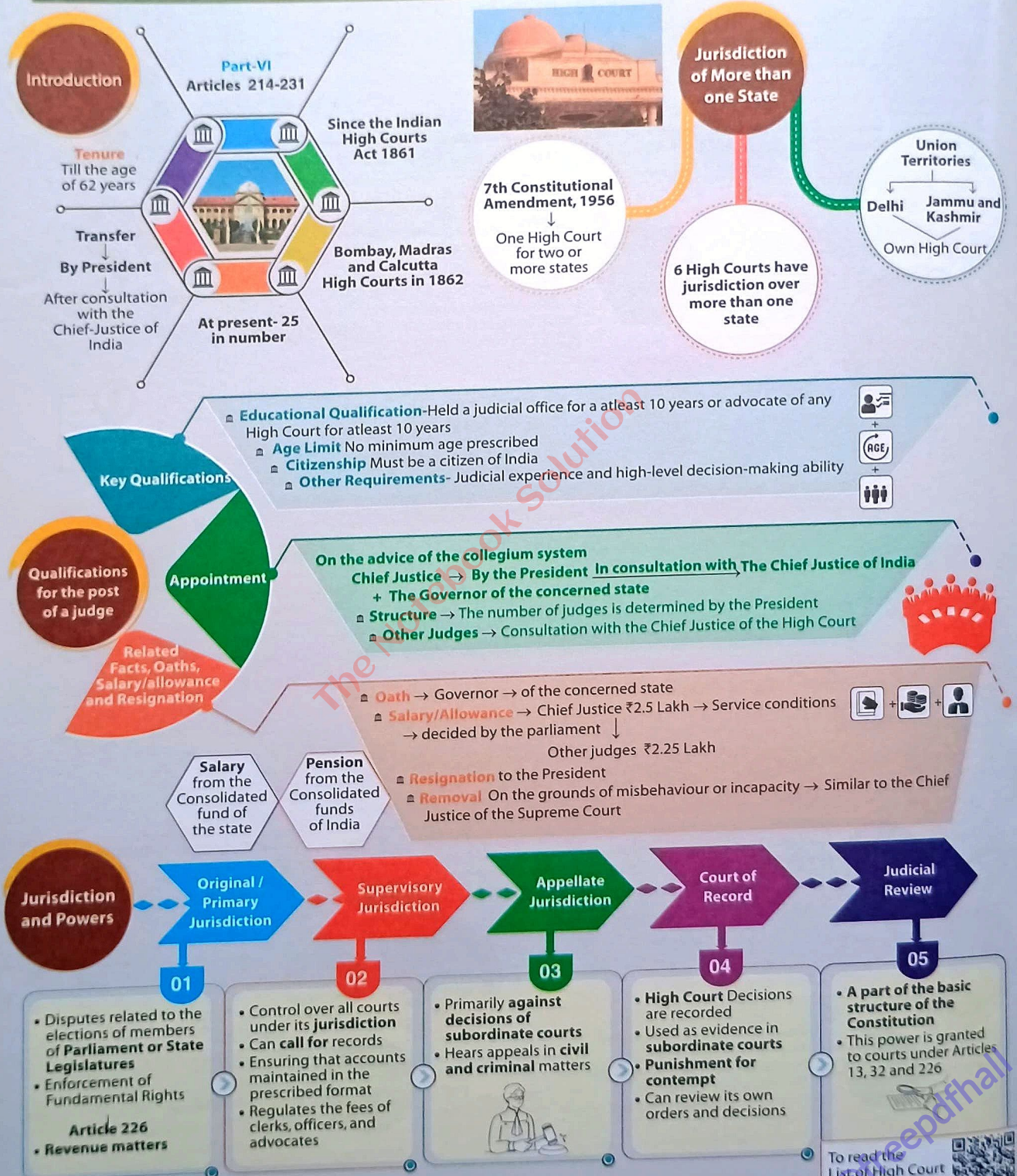


24 State Legislature

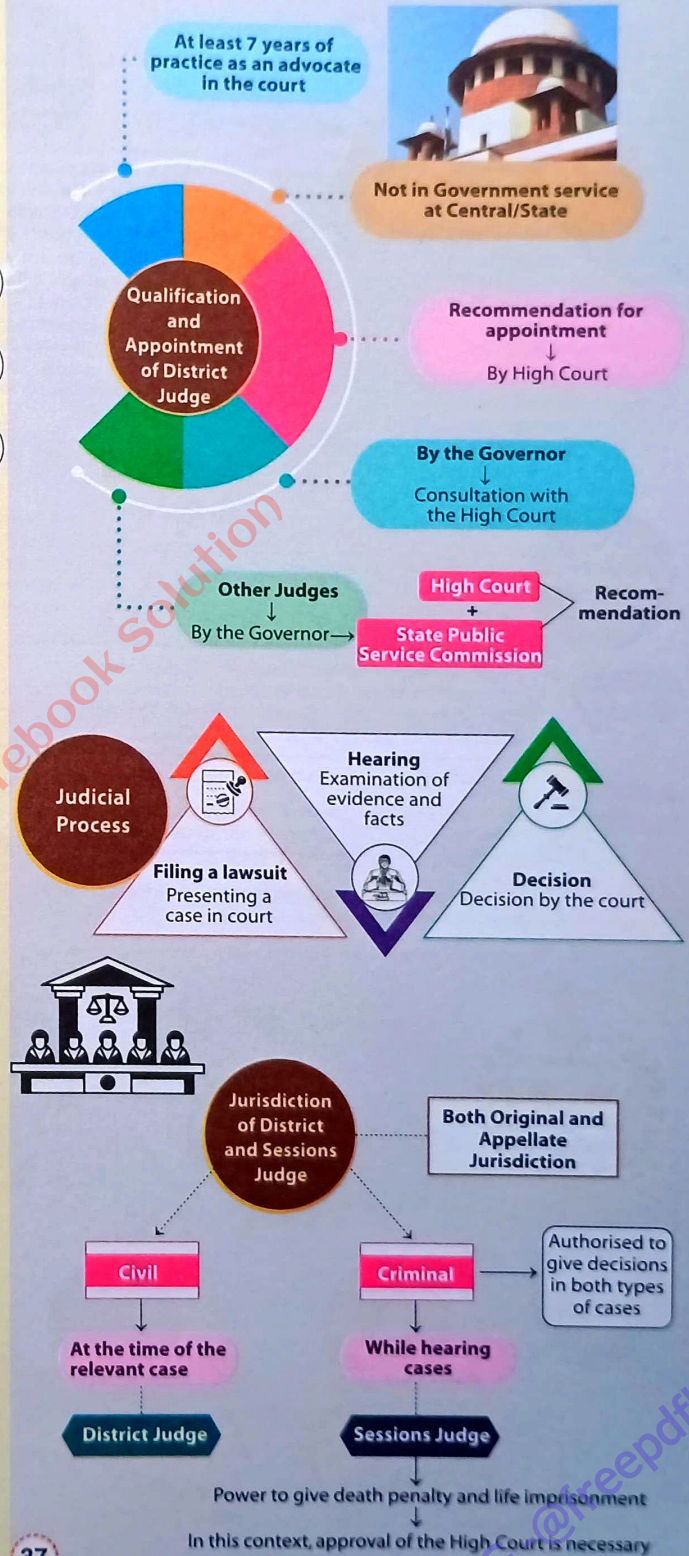
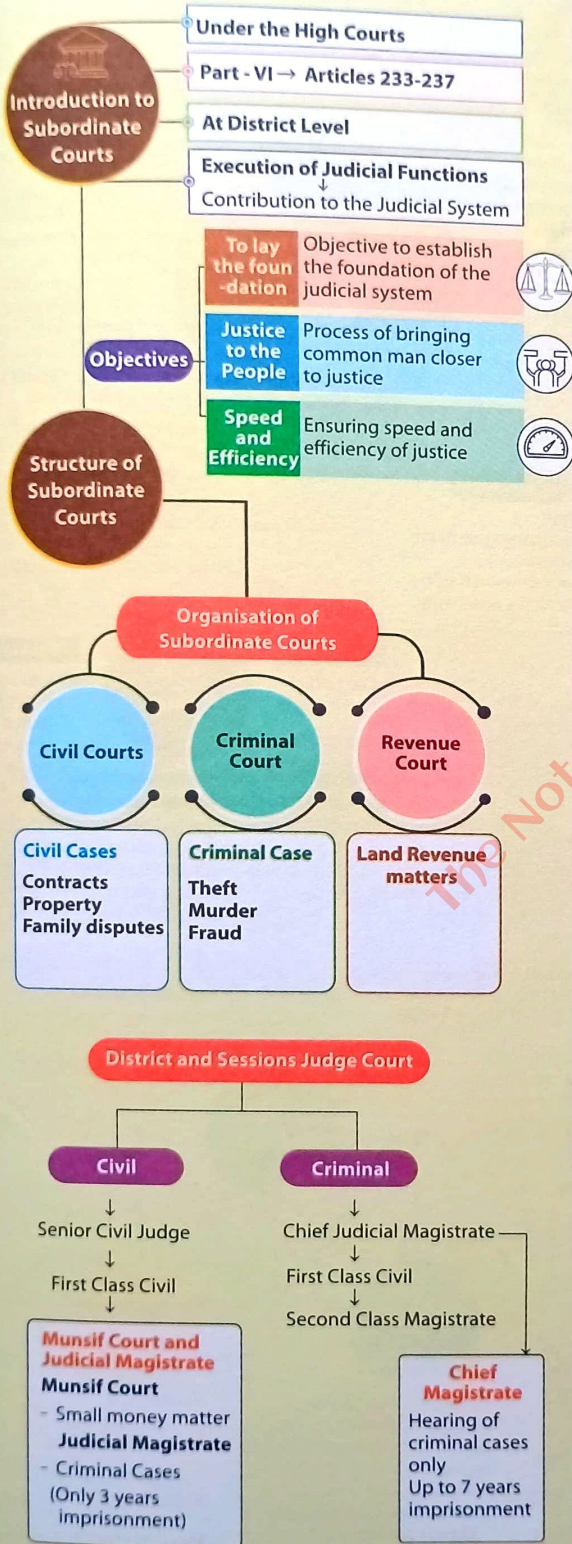




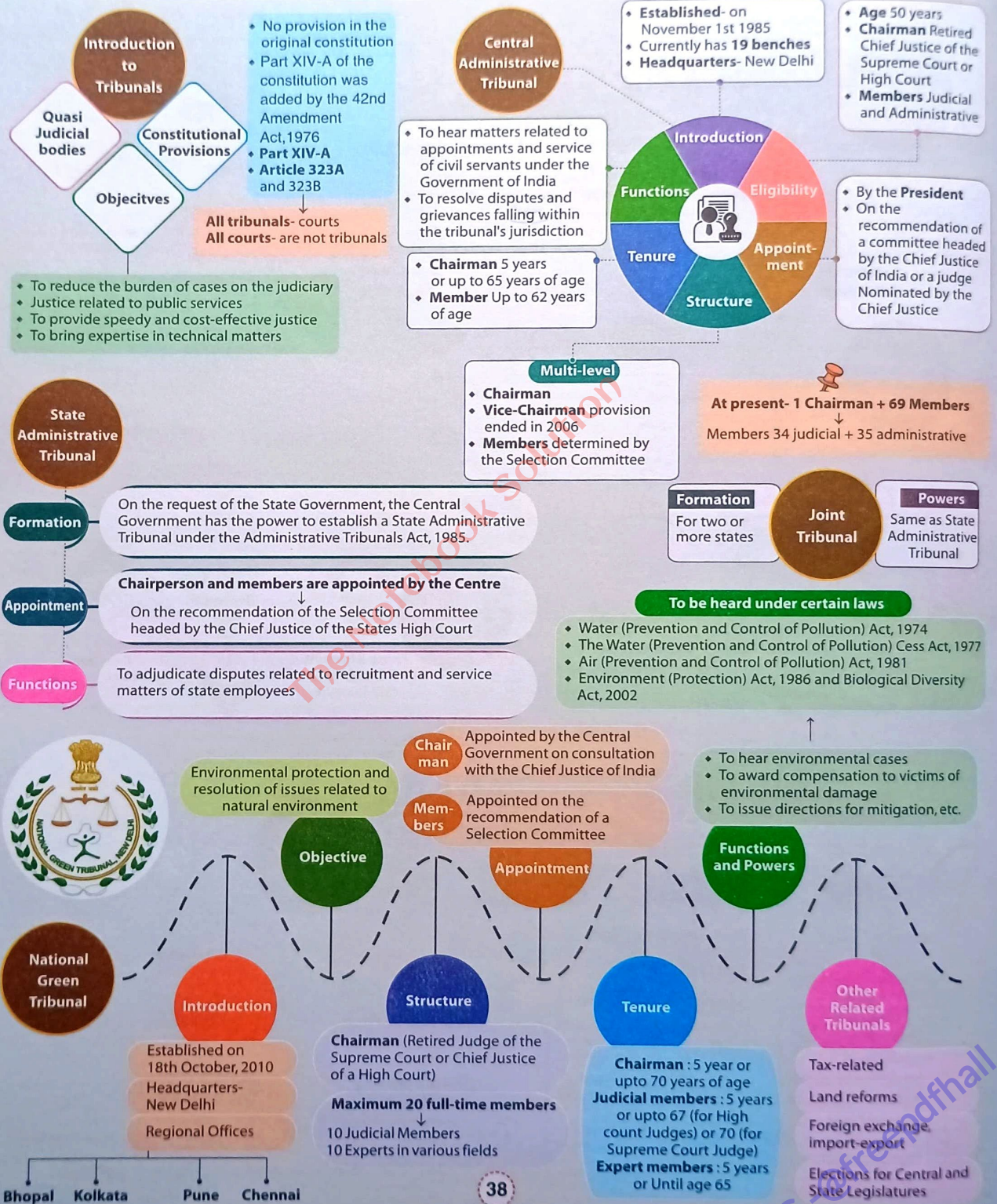
25 High Court



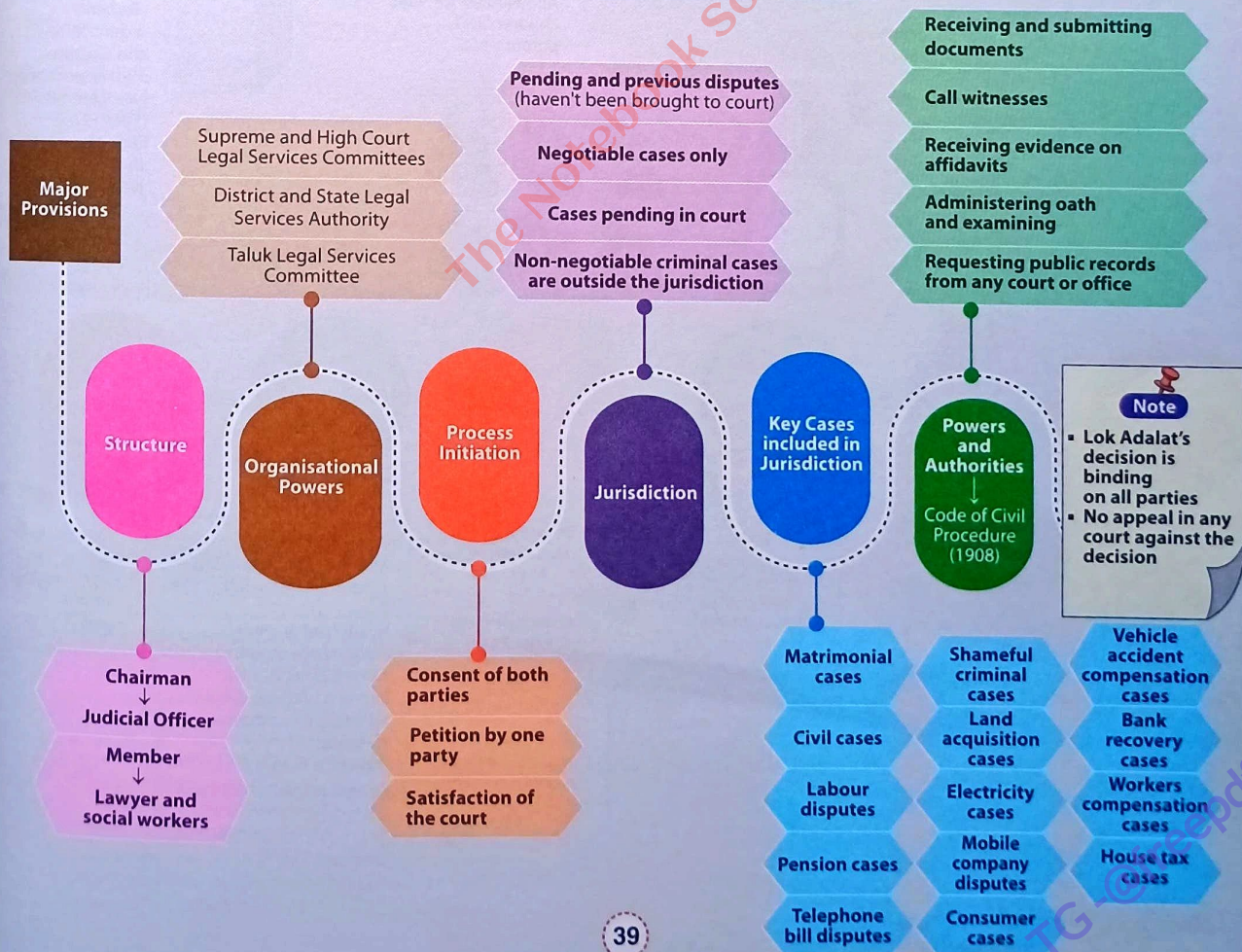
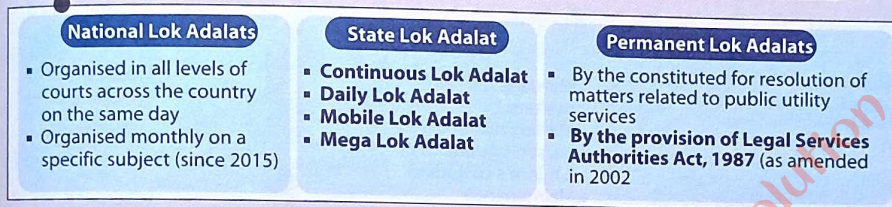
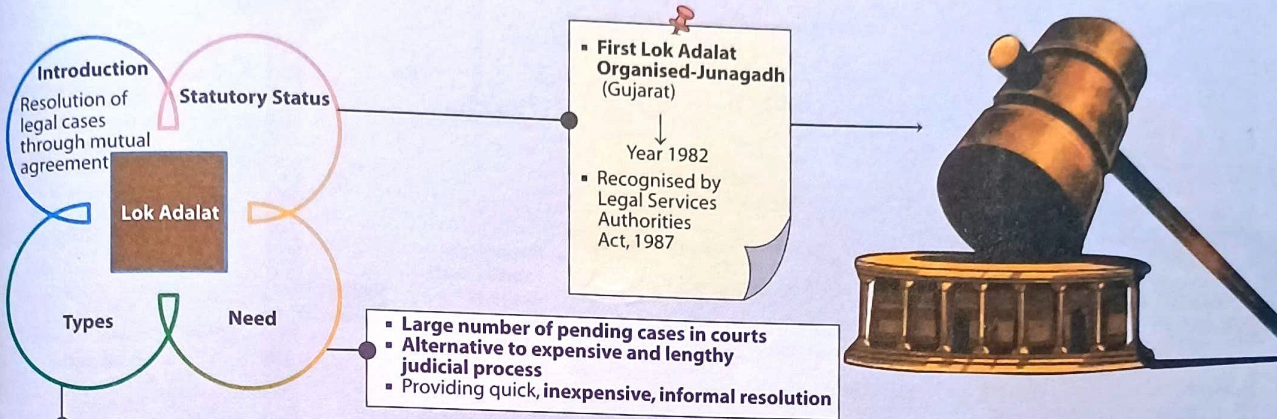
26 Subordinate Court

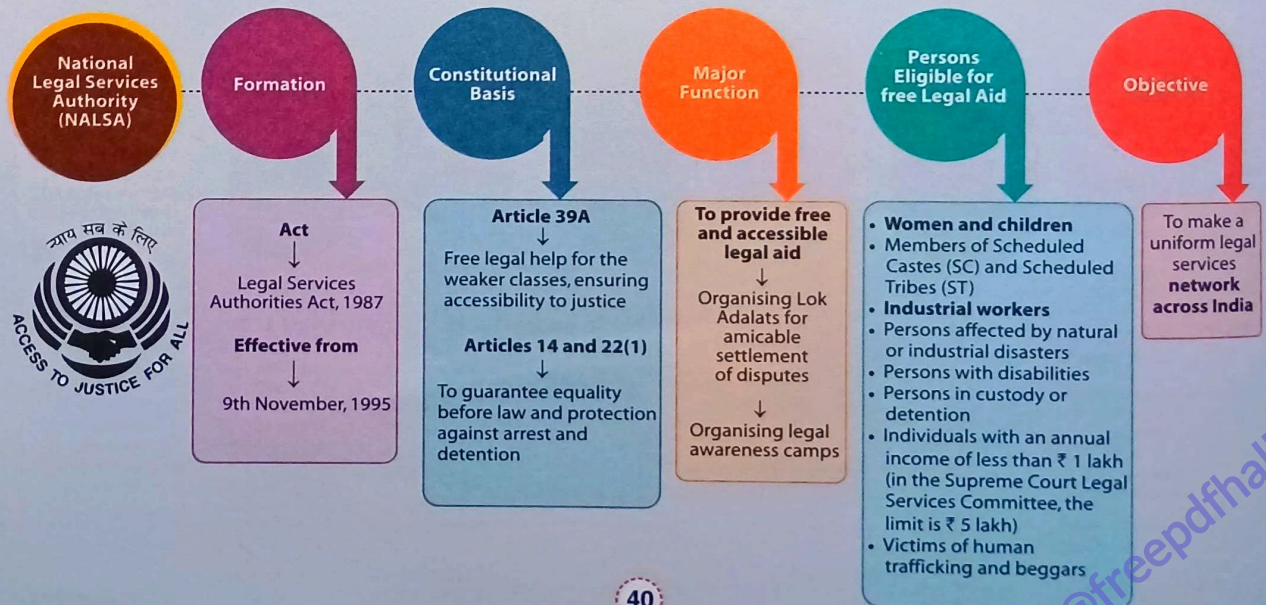
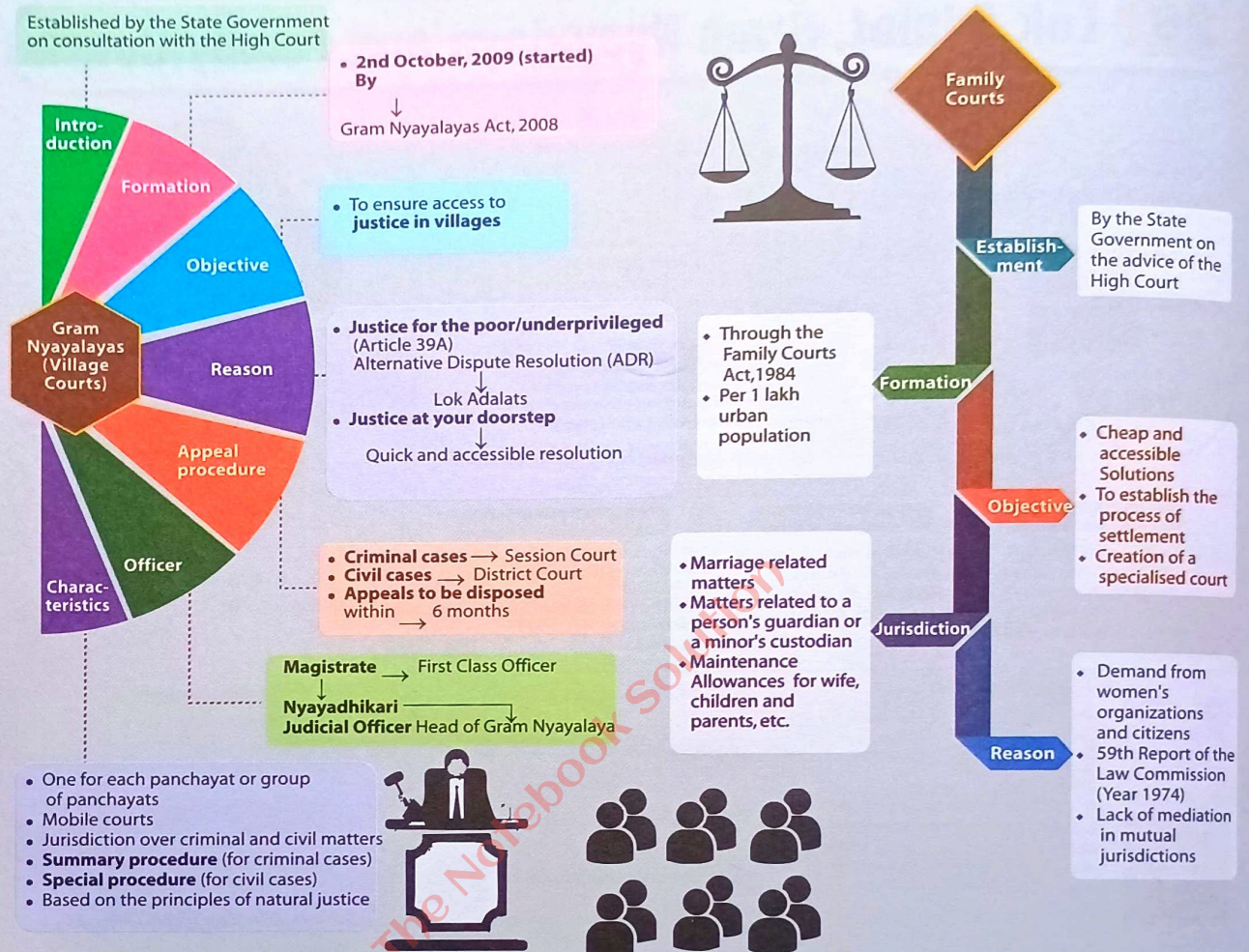


27 Tribunals

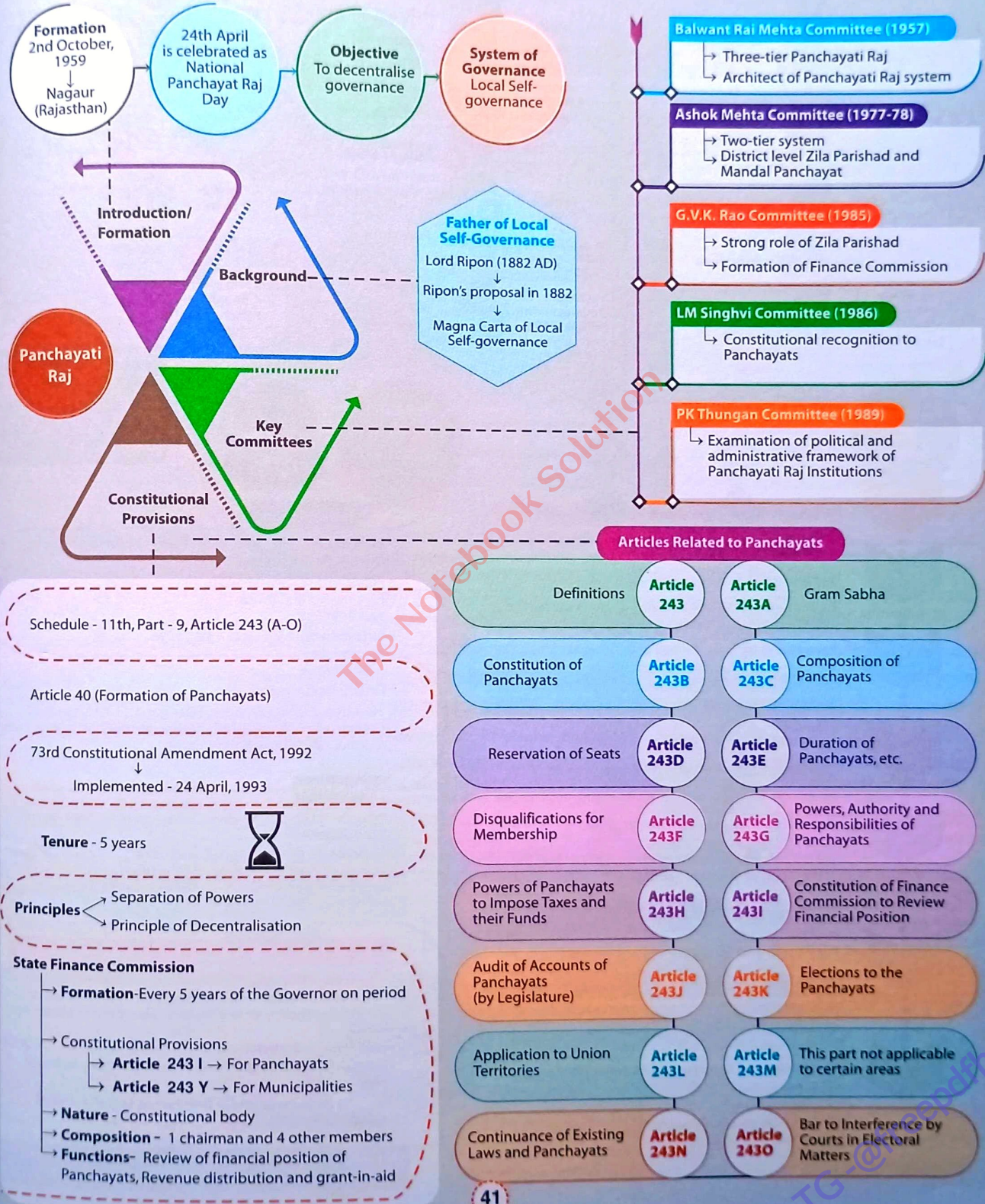


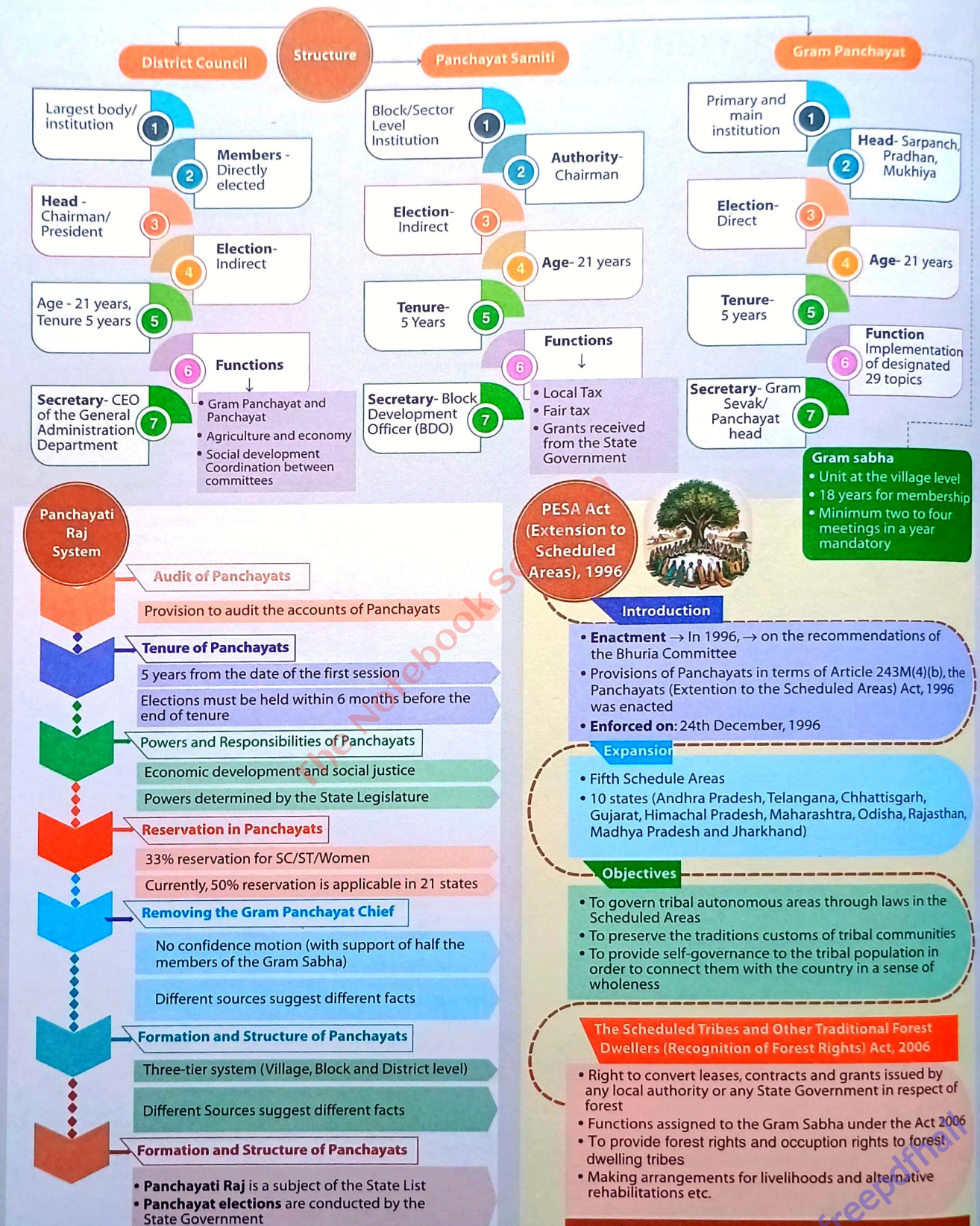
28 Lok Adalat, Gram Nyayalaya and Family Courts





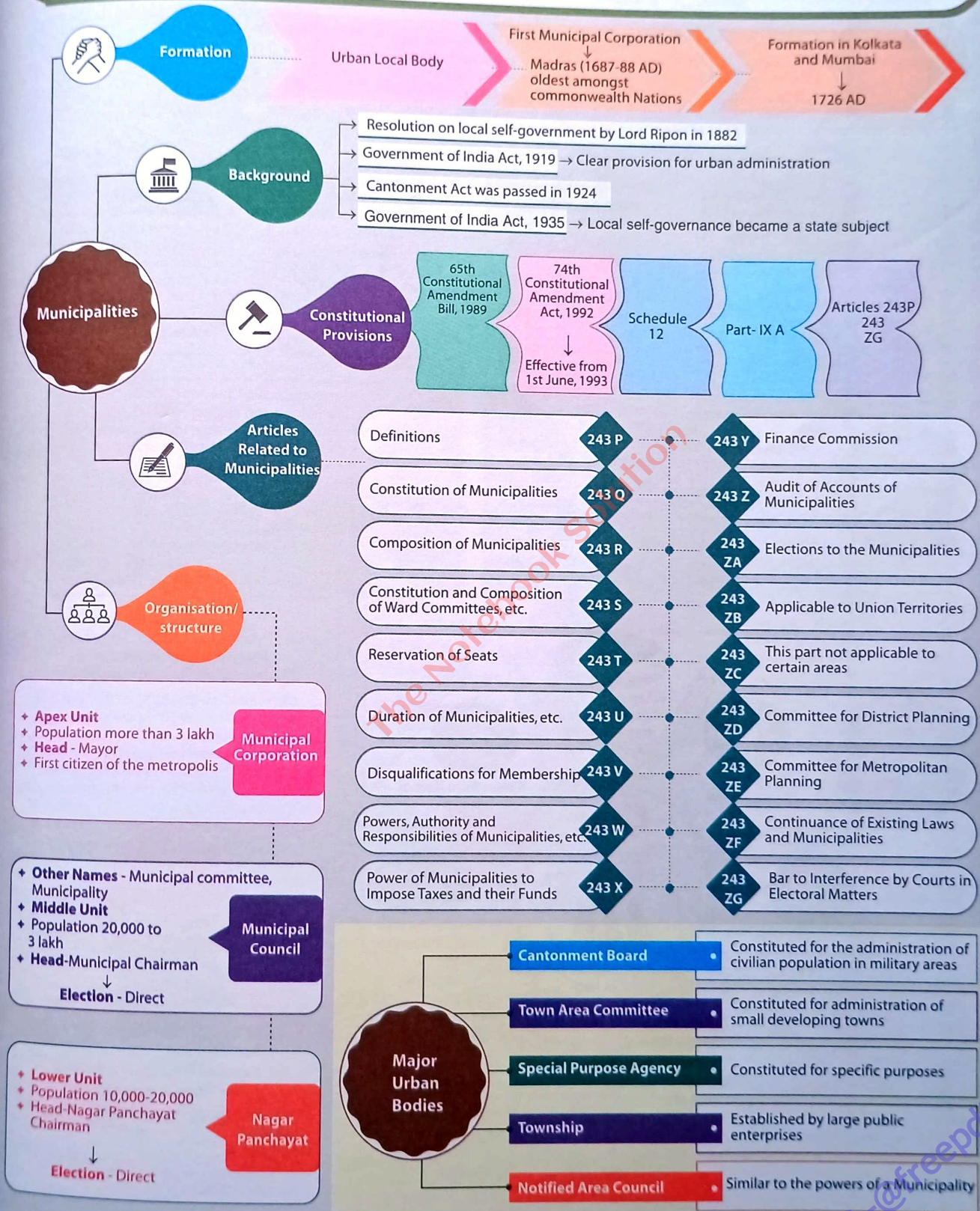
29 Panchayati Raj and PESA

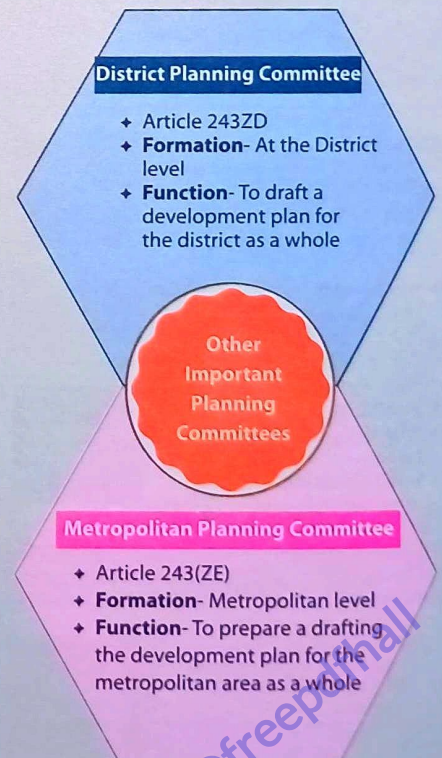
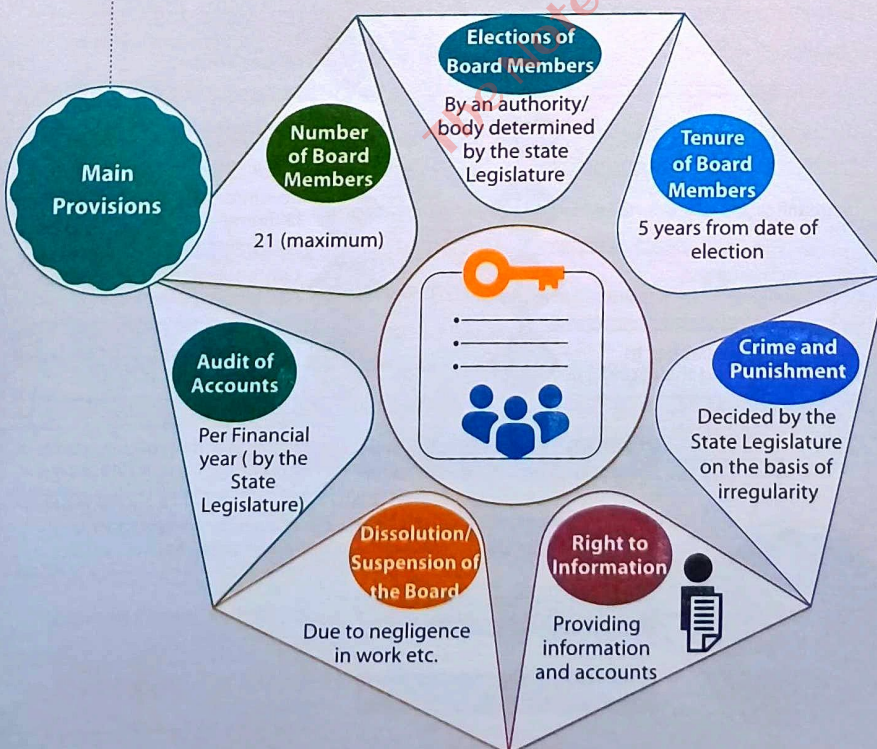
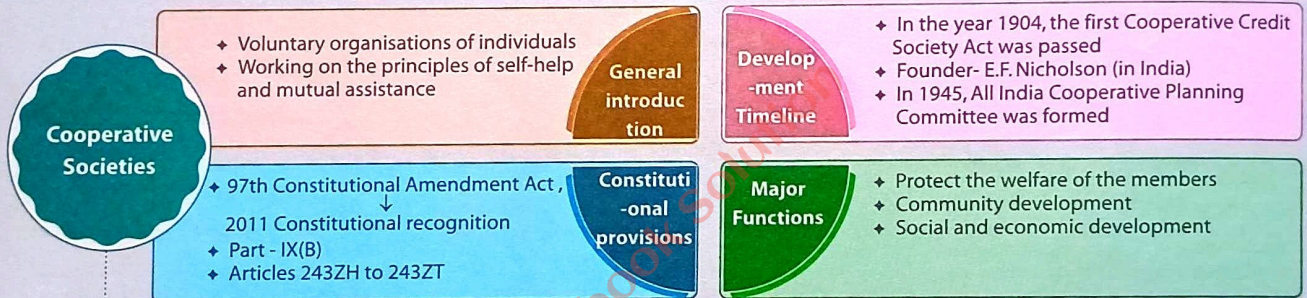
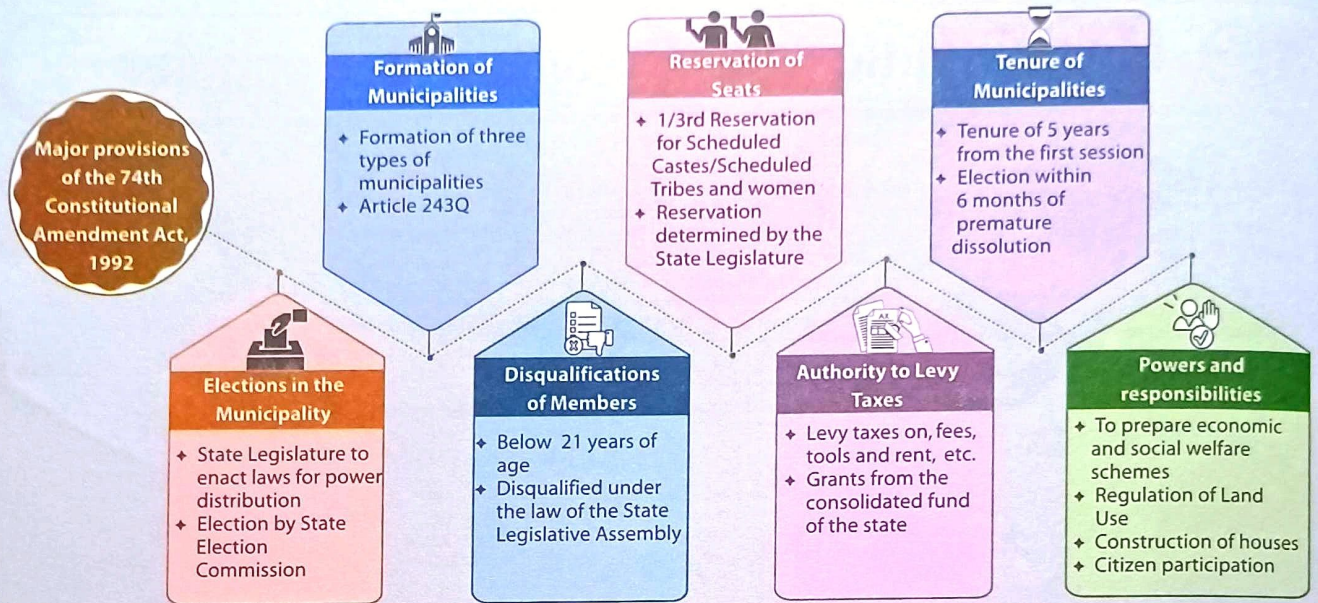




30

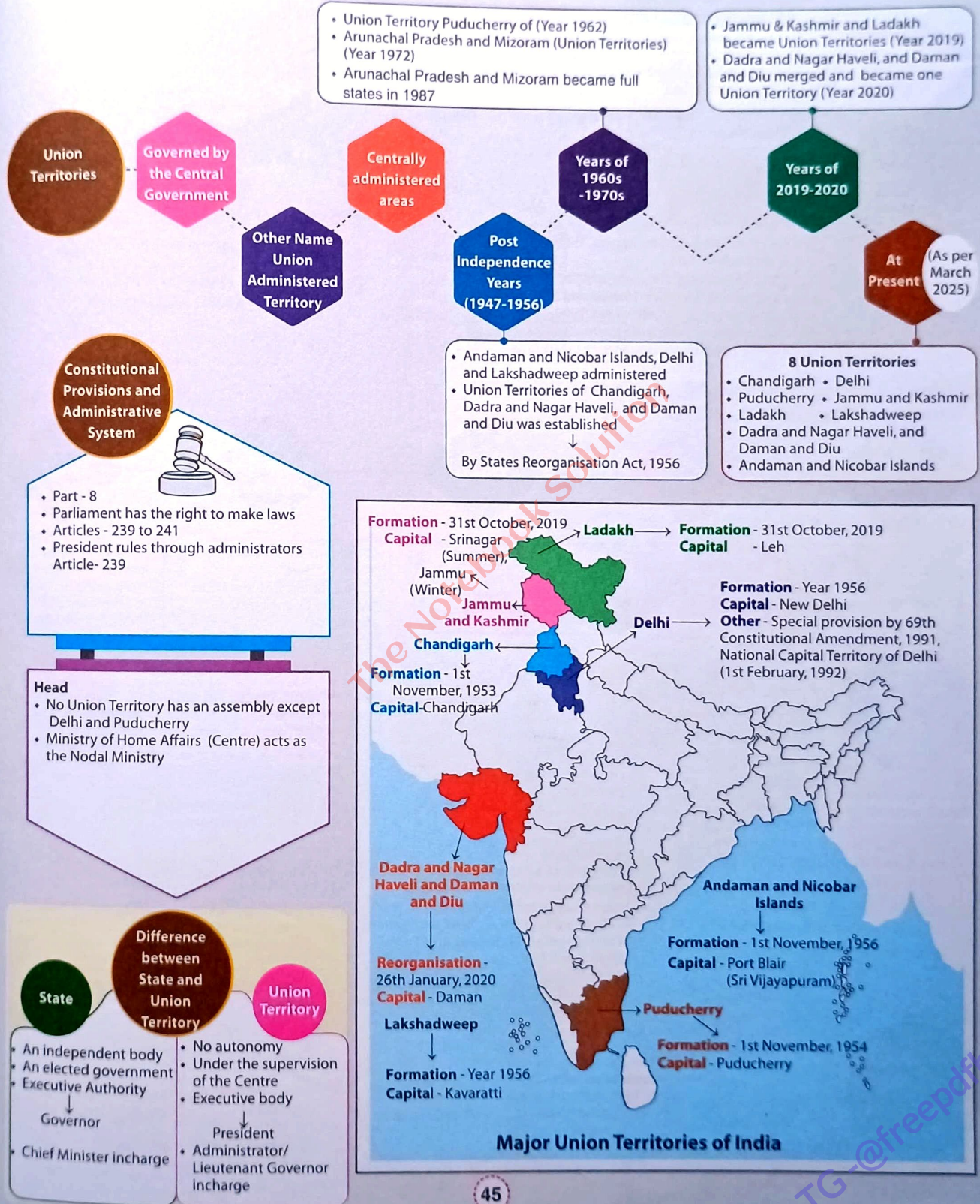
Municipalities and Co-operative Societies





31

Formation of Union Territories



32

Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas

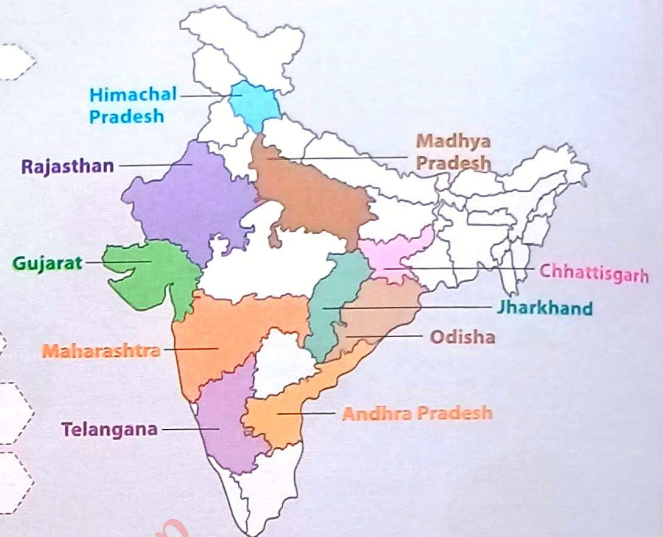
Scheduled Areas

Constitutional Provisions

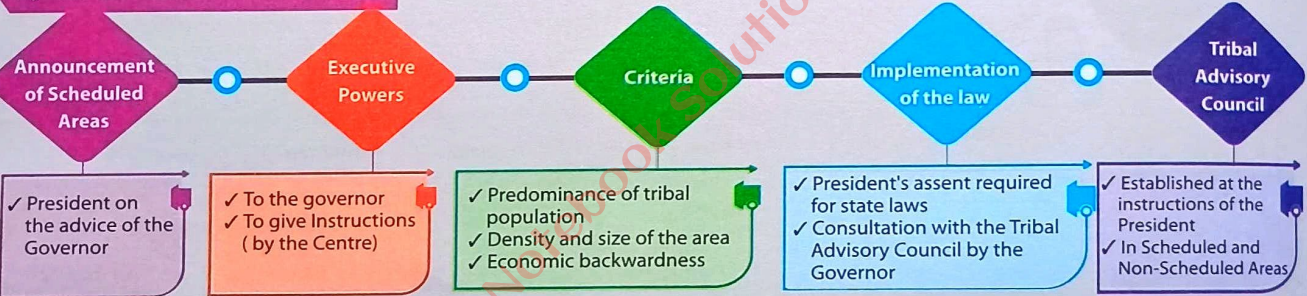
- ✓ Part X, Fifth Schedule, Article- 244(1)
- ✓ Applicable to all Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
- ✓ 10 states

Legal Provisions

- ✓ Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (against untouchability)
- ✓ Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- ✓ Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996



Key Provisions Related to Scheduled Areas



Tribal Area

Major Areas

Assam

Bodoland, North Cachar, Karbi Anglong

Meghalaya

Khasi hills, Garo hills, Jaintia hills

Tripura

Jampui Hills and Sepahyal District

Mizoram

Chakma, Lai and Mara districts



Main Provisions

Constitutional Provisions

- Part X, Sixth Schedule Article 244(2) Article 275(1)
- 22nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1969

Legal Provisions

- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

Administrative Provisions

- Formation as Self-governing districts
- Administration by Autonomous Formation of District Councils and Regional Councils
- Judicial (civil and criminal) powers of the Councils
- Councils empowered for crime prevention
- Dissolution of District Council by the Governor
- Formation of Commission by the Governor for inquiry and report

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

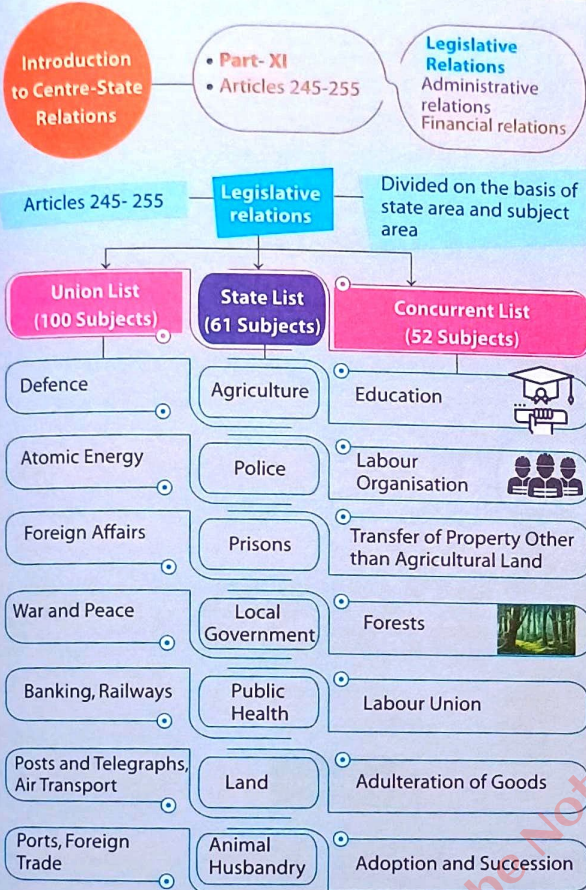
Dhebar Commission (1973)

Classified Primitive Tribal Groups separately

Recognised by the Government of India In 1973 as the most Vulnerable Tribal Groups

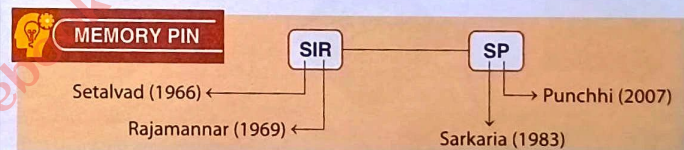
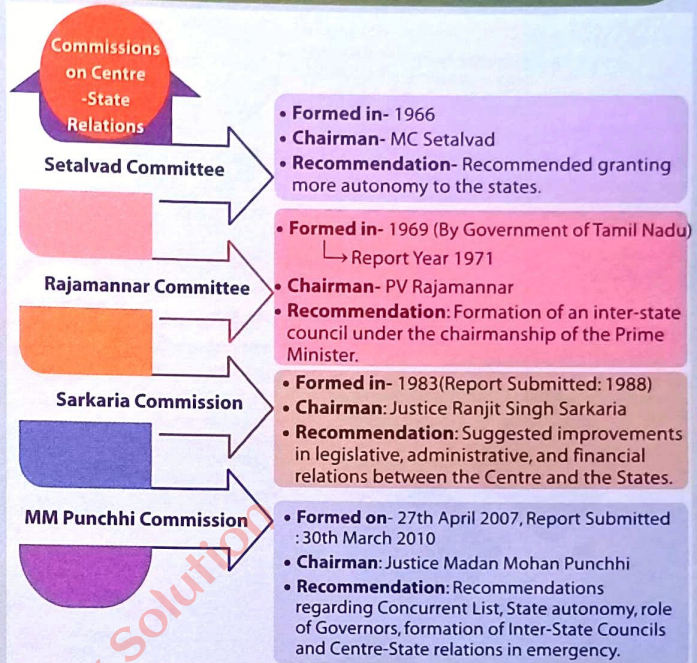
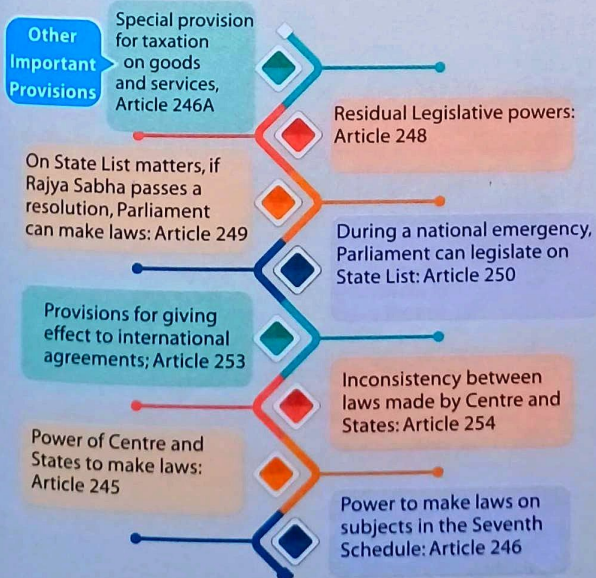
Spread across 18 States and 1 Union Territory

33 Centre-State Relations

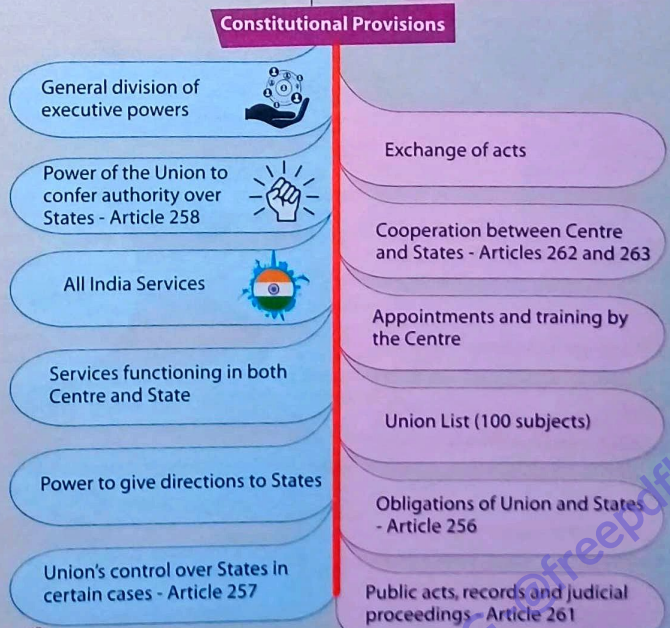


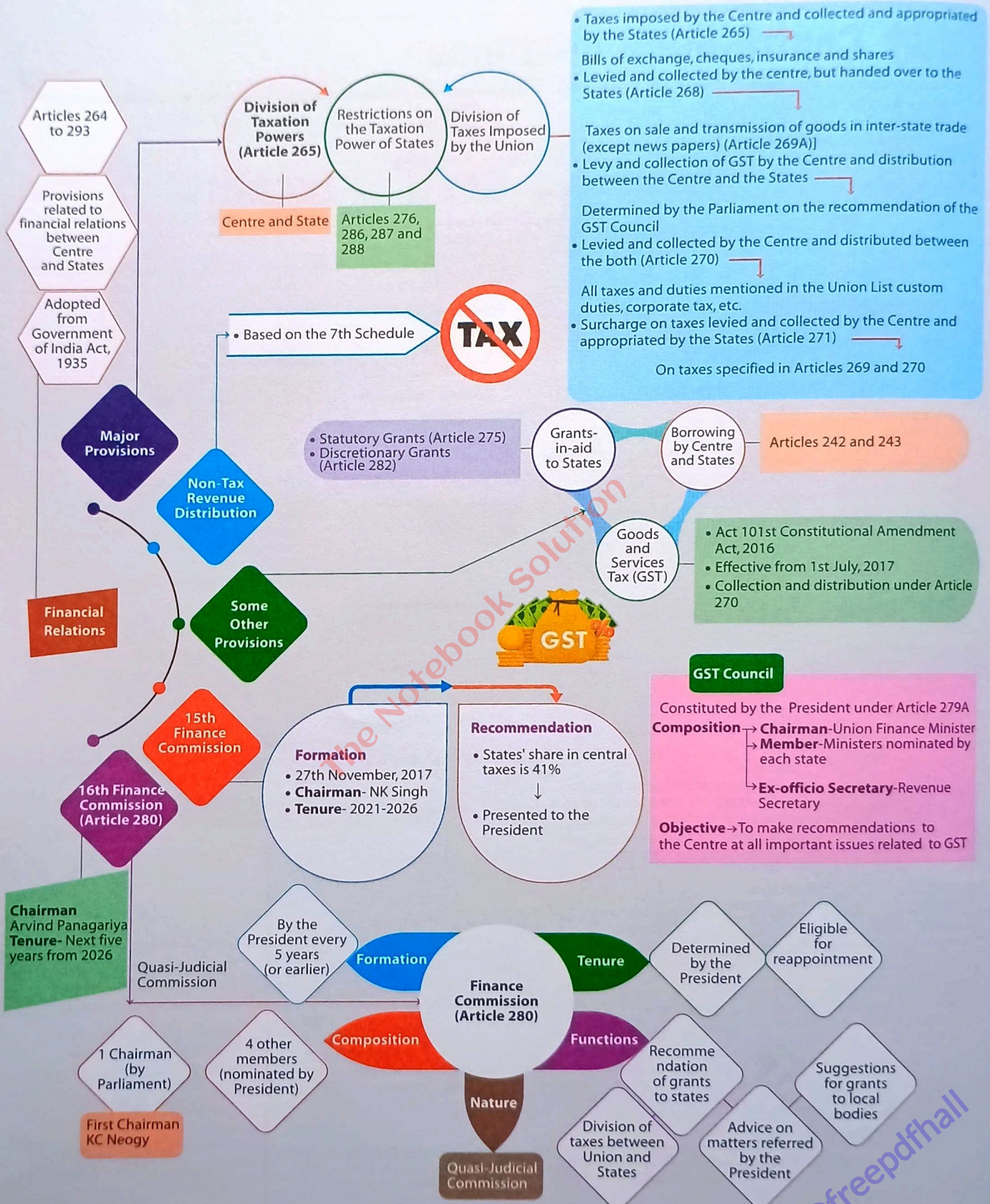
Legislative Powers (Article 245)

- Division of Legislative powers between the Union and the States on the basis of territory
- Exclusive power of the Centre to make laws

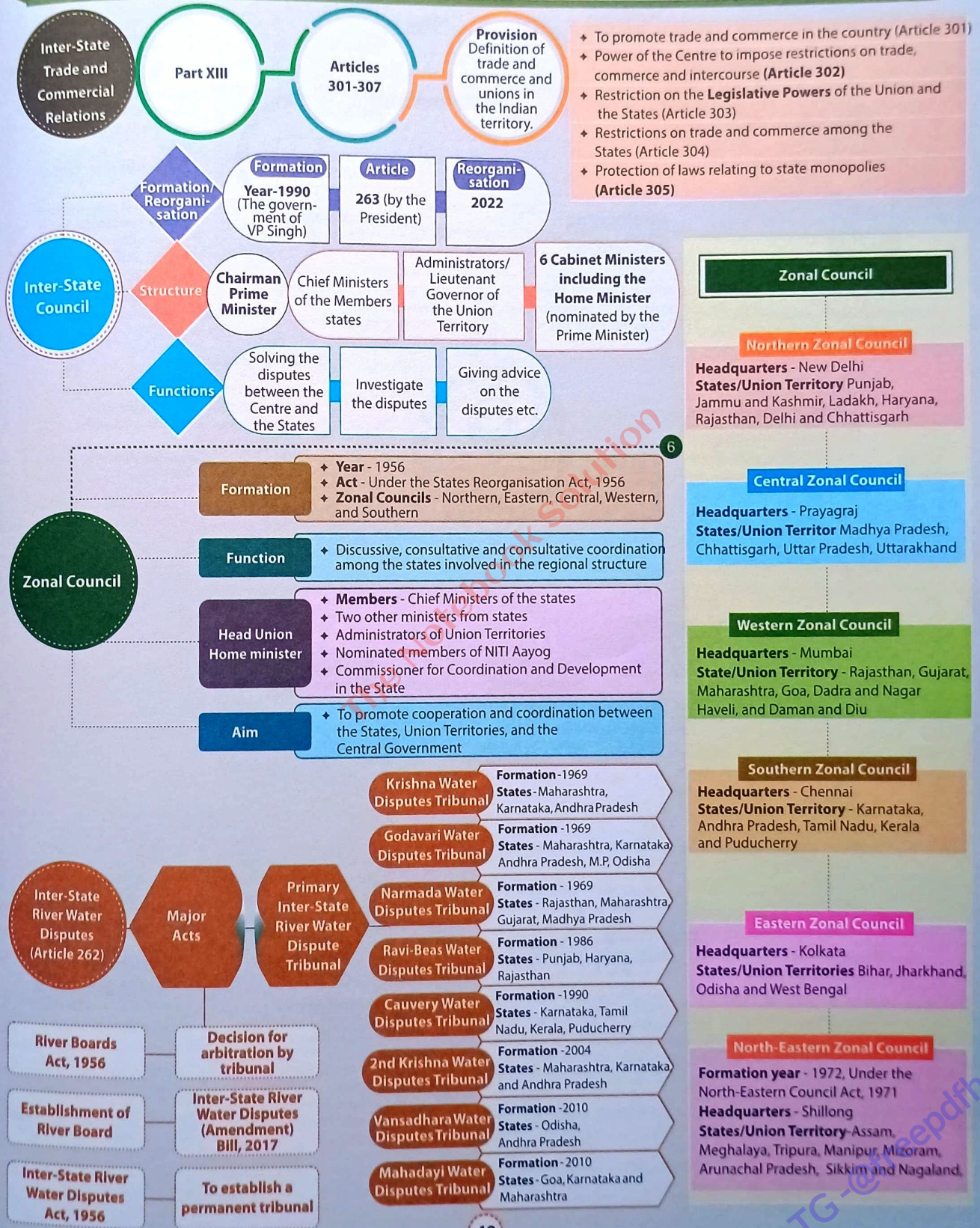


(Articles 256 to 263) **Administrative Relations** Explains administrative relations between the Centre and the States

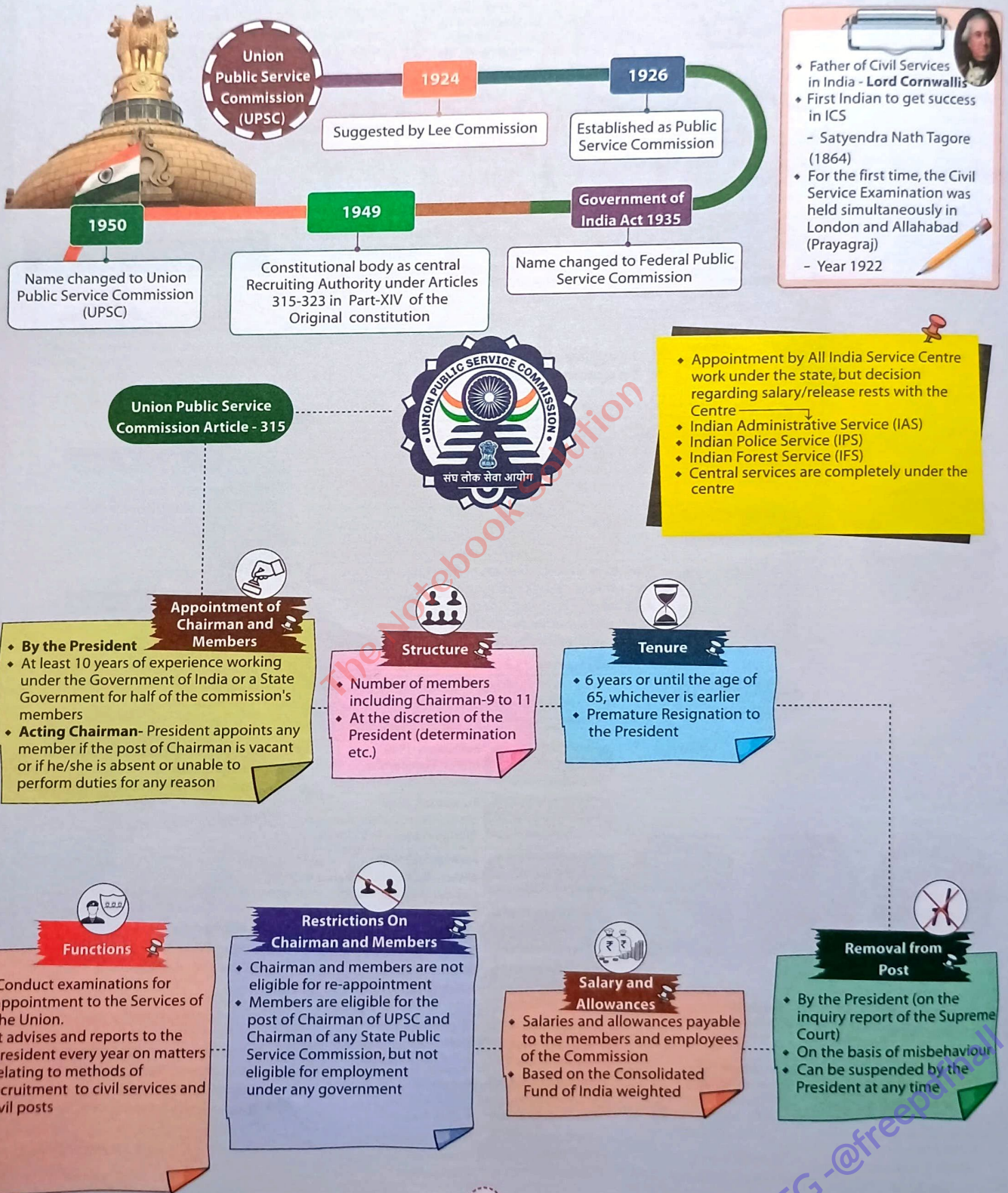




34 Inter-States Relations

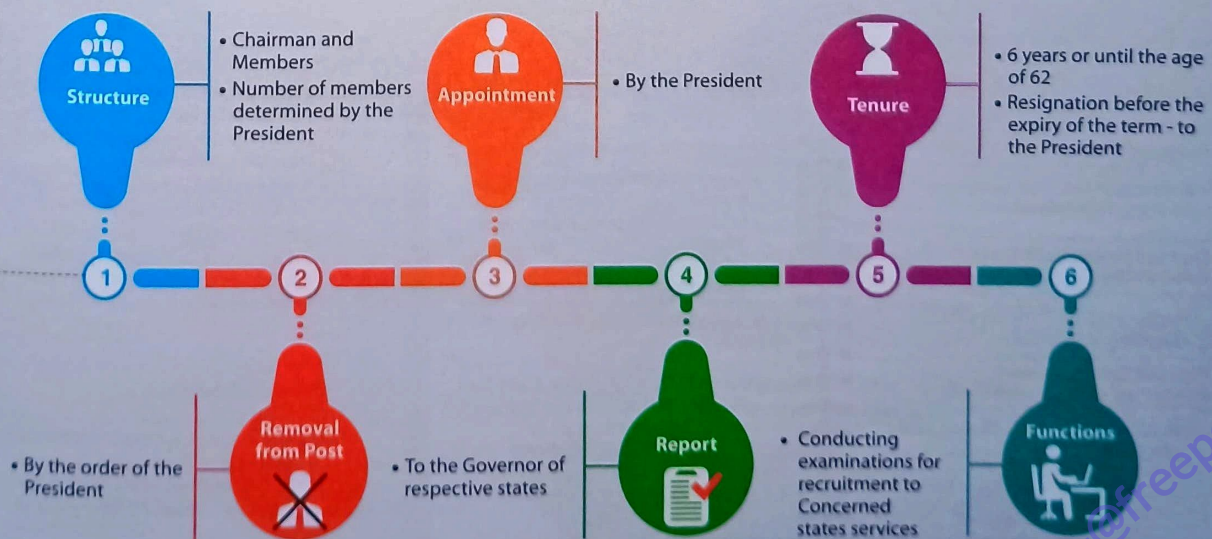
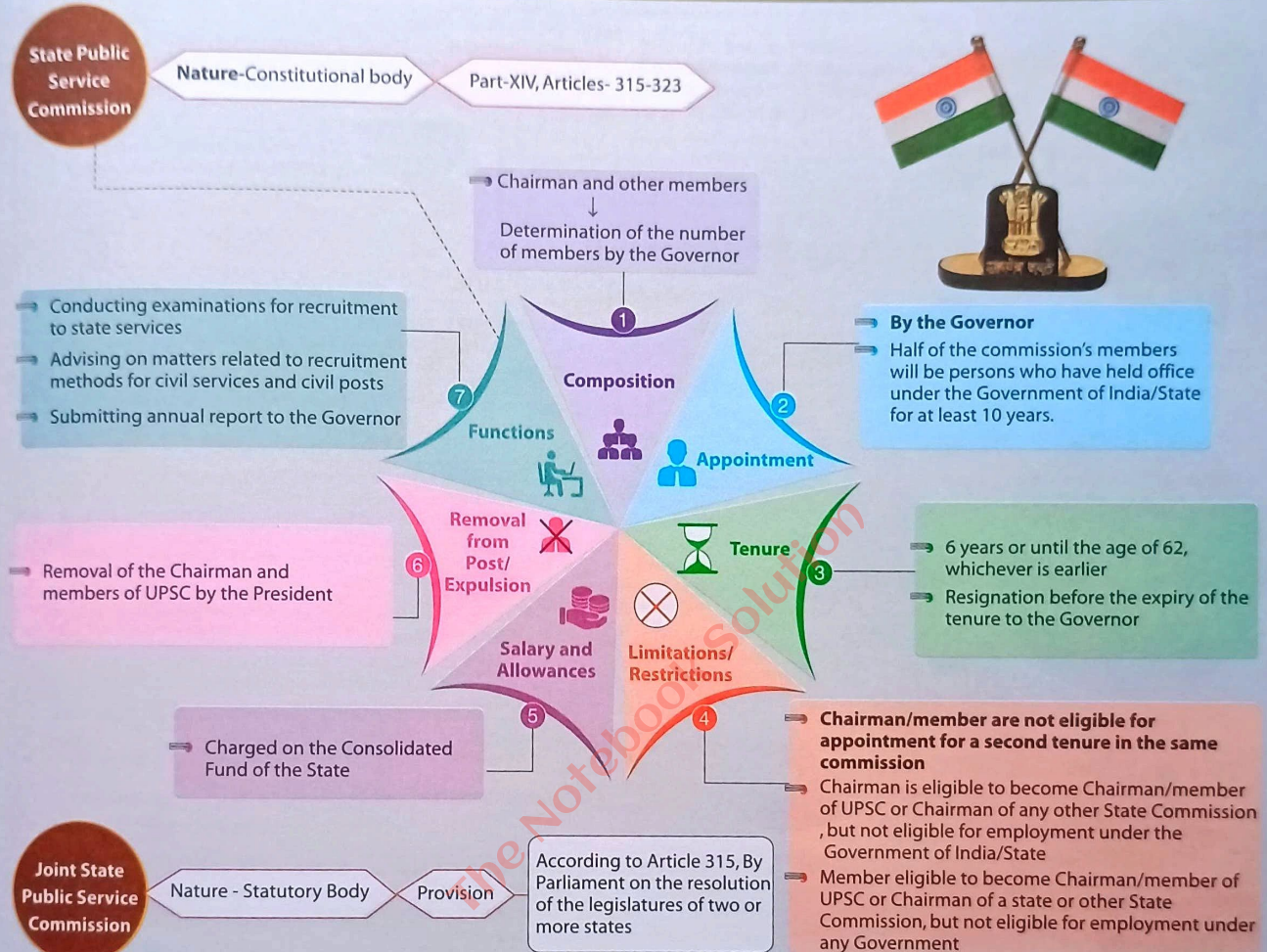


35 Union Public Service Commission

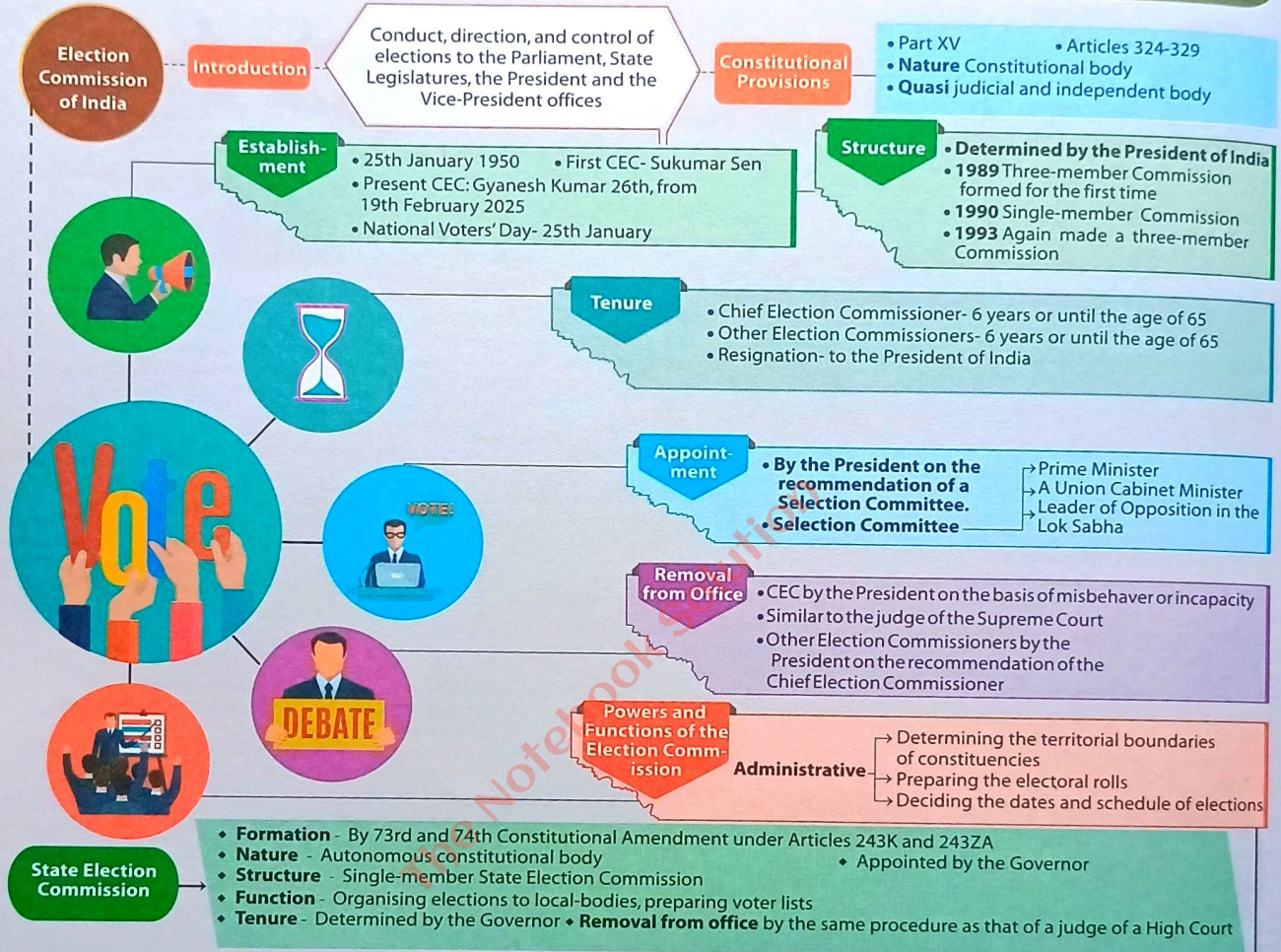


36

State Public Service Commission



37 Election Commission



Other Facts Related to Elections

Electronic Voting Machine EVM

→ **First used**- 1982, Parur, Assembly constituency in Kerala

First full election conducted using EVMs

→ In the year 1999, for the Goa Legislative Assembly

First Lok Sabha election conducted entirely with EVMs

→ In 2004, during the 14th Lok Sabha elections



Use of NOTA (None of the Above)

- Represented by a pink-coloured button
- In 2009, the Supreme Court was informed
- EVM option in assembly elections in 2013

Use of VVPAT (Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail)

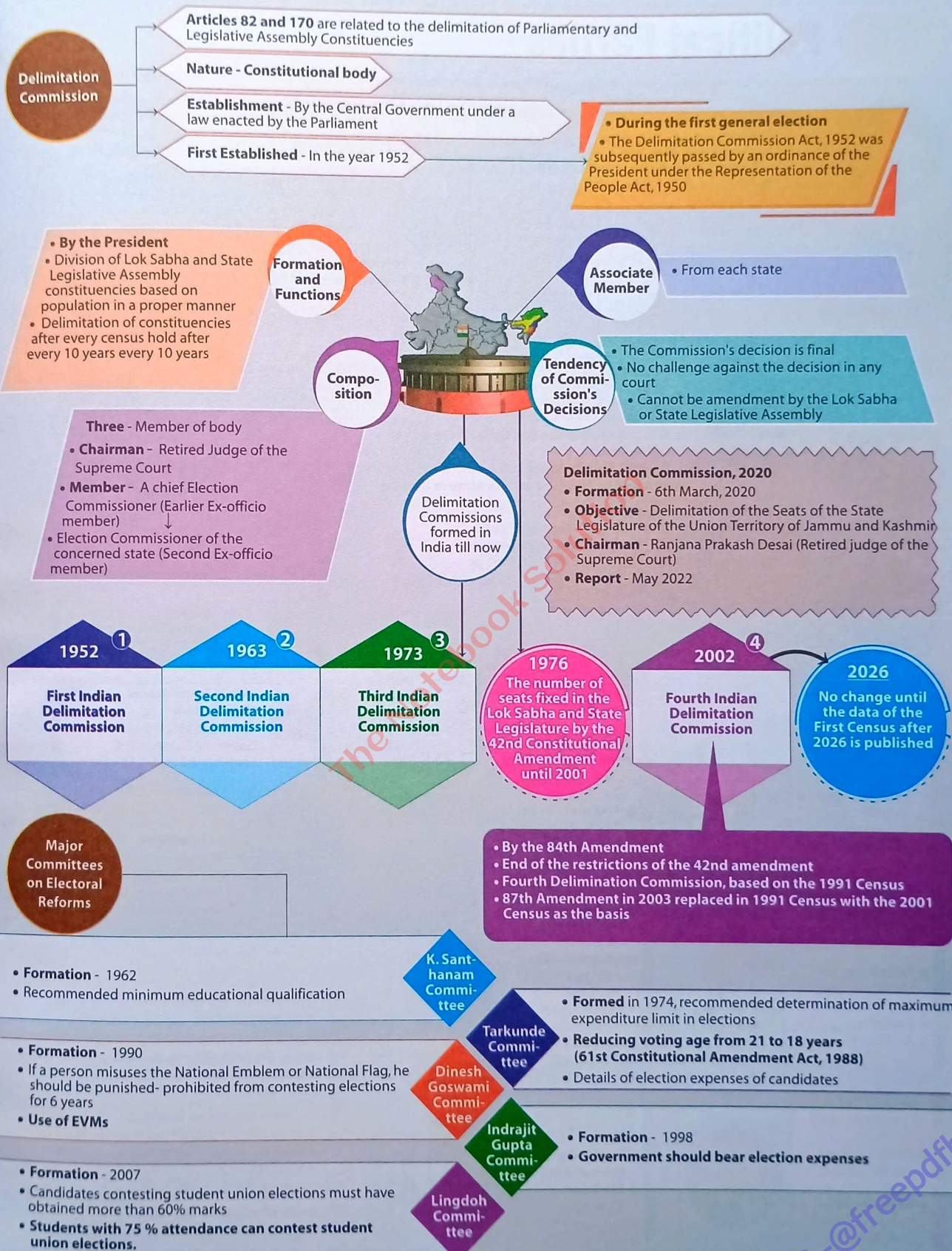
- Voter Verification Paper Audit Trail
- First used in 2013, in the Noksen Assembly constituency in Tuensang district, Nagaland
- 2019 General Elections- VVPATs were used in all polling booths

Advisory Functions

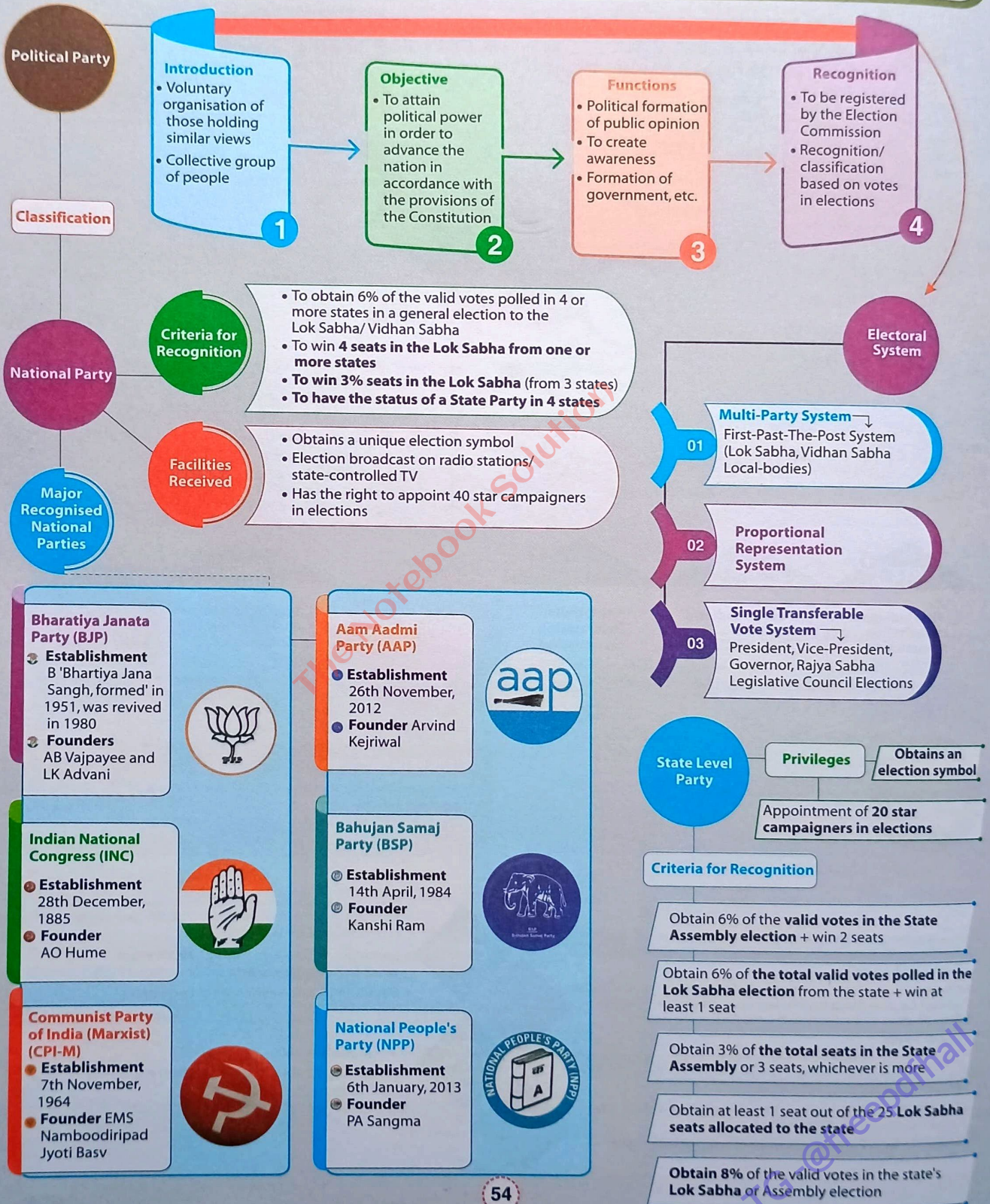
- Advising the President on matters related to the disqualification of members of Parliament
- Advising the Governor on matters related to the disqualification of members of State Legislatures
- Advising the President regarding matters related to President's rule in the states

Quasi-Judicial Powers

- Powers of a civil court
- Allots election symbols to political parties
- Settlement of disputes related to the recognition of political parties, etc.



38 Political Parties



Major State Level/Regional Parties

Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)

- **Formation** - 14th December, 1920
- **President** - (First) Sardar Sarmukh Singh Chubbal
- **State** - Punjab



Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)

- **Formation** - 1949
- **Founder** - CN Annadurai
- **State** - Tamil Nadu



Shiv Sena

- **Formation** - Year 1966
- **Founder** - Bal Thackeray
- **State** - Maharashtra



All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)

- **Formation** - Year 1972
- **Founder** - MG Ramachandran
- **State** - Tamil Nadu



Telugu Desam Party (TDP)

- **Formation** - Year 1982
- **Founder** - NT Rama Rao
- **State** - Andhra Pradesh



Asom Gana Parishad (AGP)

- **Formation** - Year 1985
- **Founder** - PK Mahanta
- **State** - Assam



Samajwadi Party (SP)

- **Formation** - Year 1992
- **Founder** - Mulayam Singh Yadav
- **State** - Uttar Pradesh



Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)

- **Formation** - Year 1997
- **Founder** - Lalu Prasad Yadav
- **State** - Bihar



Biju Janata Dal (BJD)

- **Formation** - Year 1997
- **Founder** - Naveen Patnaik
- **State** - Odisha



All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

- **Formation** - Year 1998
- **Founder** - Mamata Banerjee
- **State** - West Bengal



Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)

- **Formation** - Year 1999
- **Founders** - Sharad Pawar, PA Sangma and Tariq Anwar
- **State** - Maharashtra



Lok Janshakti Party (Ramvilas)

- **Formation** - Year 2000
- **Founder** - Late Ram Vilas Paswan
- **State** - Bihar



Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS)

- **Formation** - Year 2001
- **Founder** - K. Chandrashekar Rao
- **State** - Telangana



YSR Congress Party

- **Formation** - Year 2011
- **Founder** - YS Jagan Mohan Reddy
- **State** - Andhra Pradesh



Registered Un-recognised party

- **Recognised** by Election Commission
- Common symbol under the Election Symbols (Reservation in and Allotment order, 1968)
- No special privileges

Introduction

- Benevolent groups
- Self-interested groups
- Groups of active people

Functions and Objectives

- Promote interests
- Bring about change in public policy by exerting pressure on the government
- Establish contact between the government and members

Pressure Groups

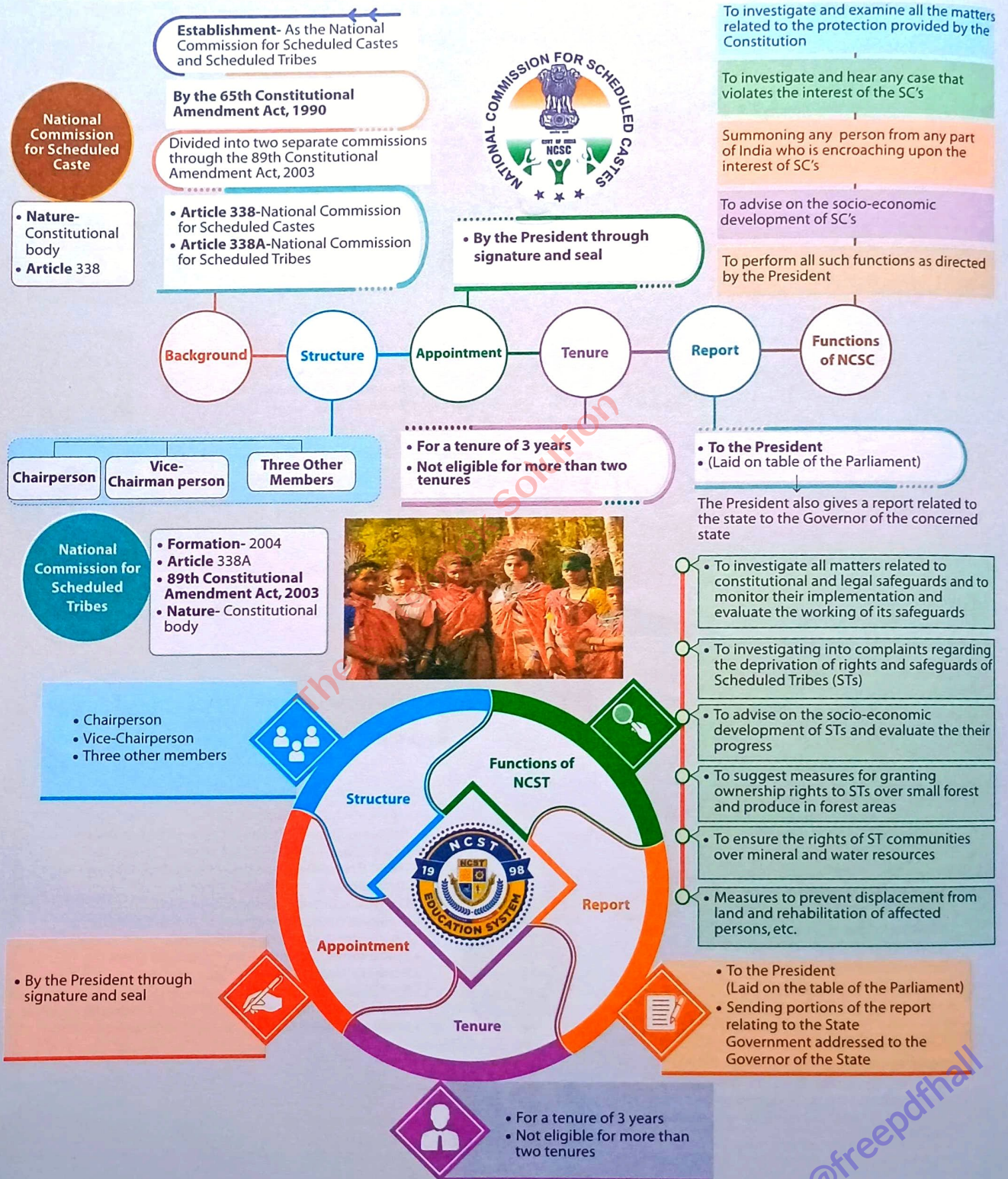


Classification of Pressure Groups in India

- **Religious Organisation** - Vishwa Hindu Parishad
- **Caste Group** - Kshatriya Maha Sabha
- **Tribal Group/Organisation** - People's Liberation Army Manipur
- **Linguistic Group** - Andhra Maha Sabha
- **Business Group** - Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- **Trade Union** - All India Trade Union Congress
- **Farmers' Group** - All India Kisan Sabha
- **Professional Bodies** - Bar Council of India
- **Student Organisation** - Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad
- **Ideology-based Group** - Women's Rights Organisation

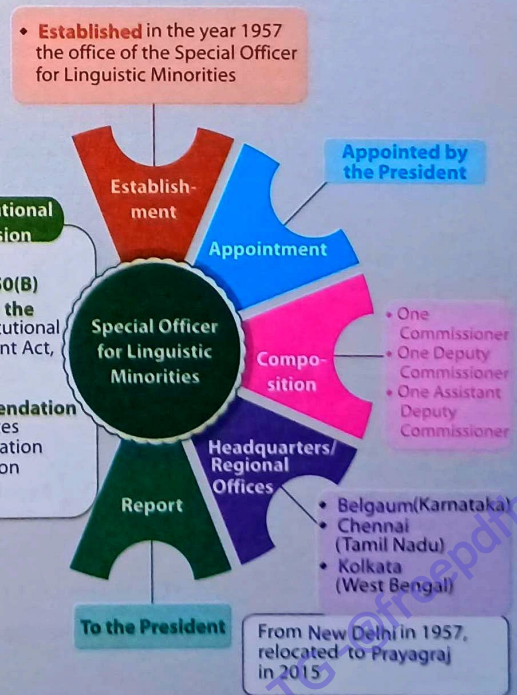
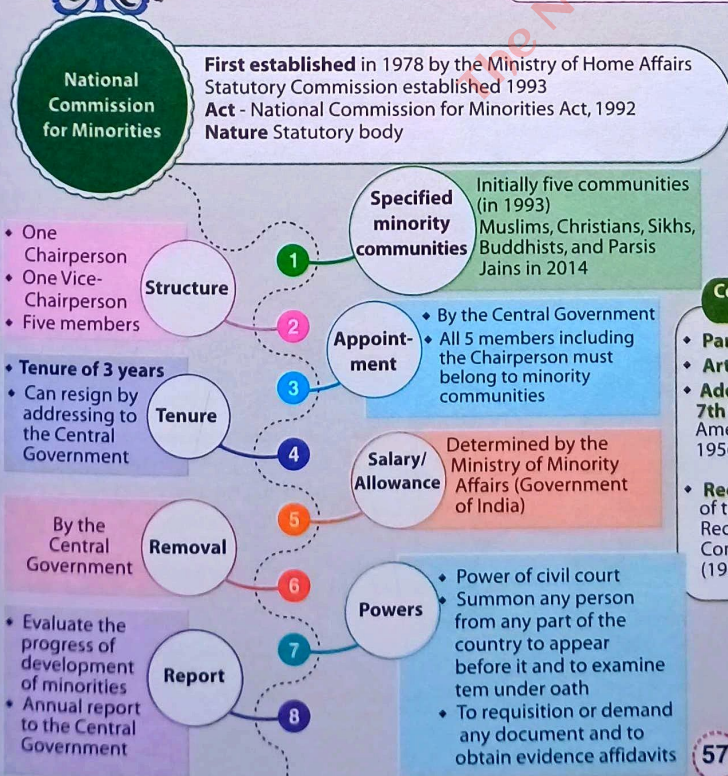
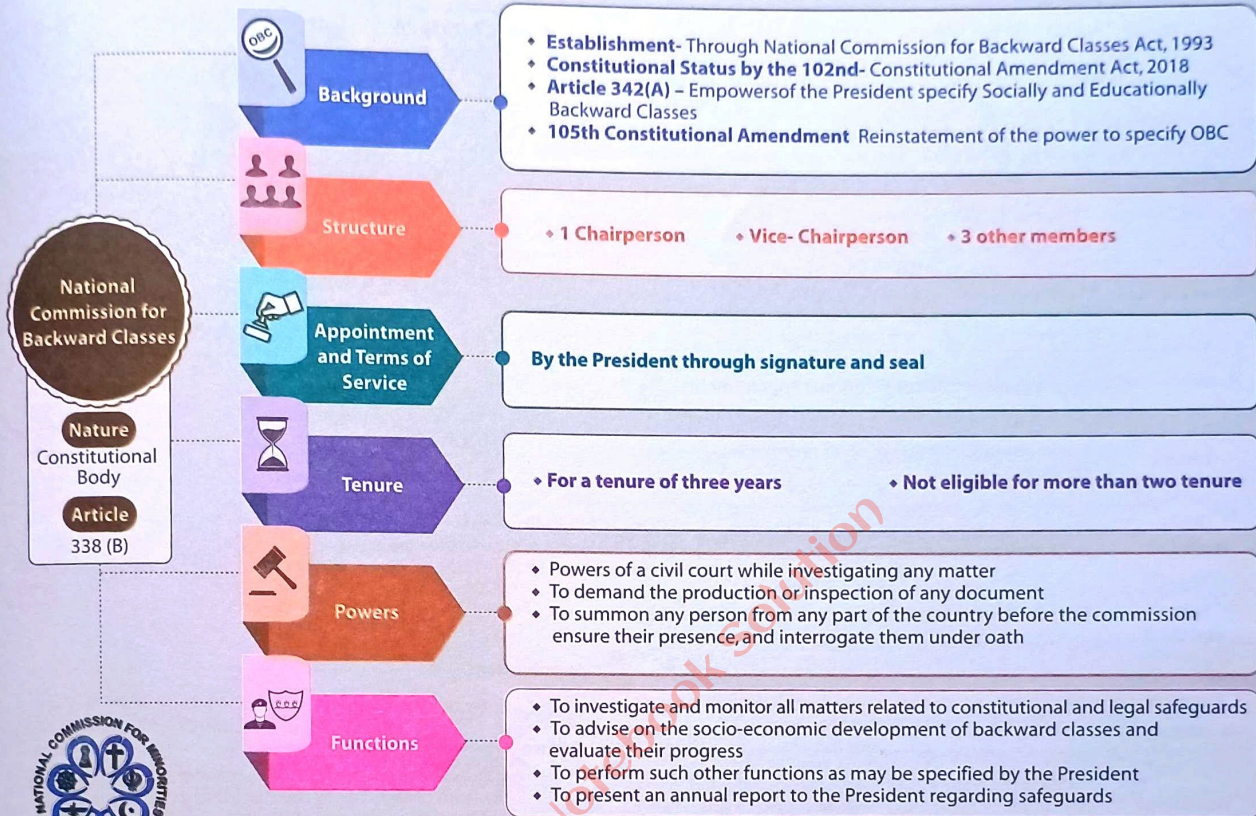
39

National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes



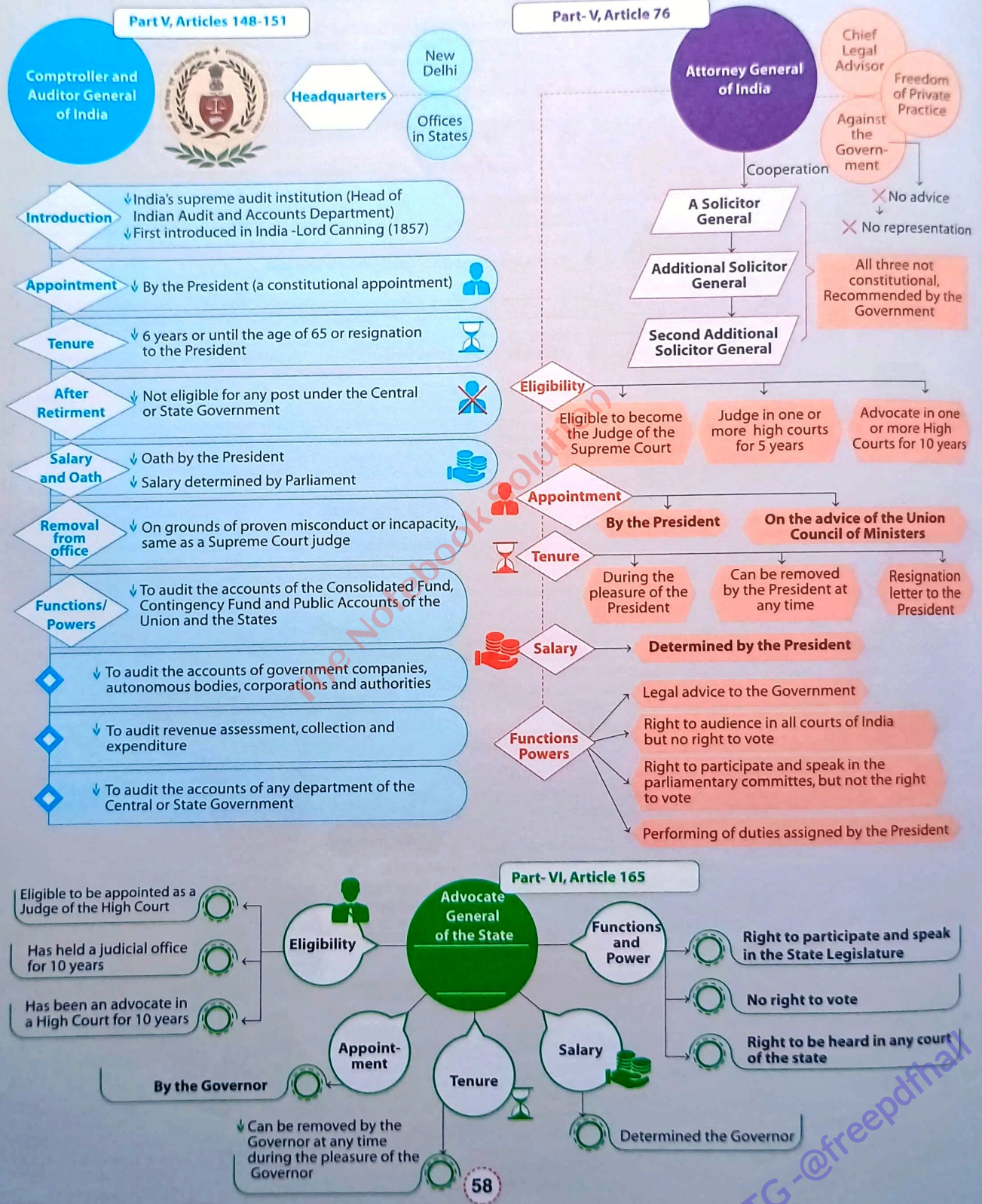
40

National Commission for Backward Classes and National Commission for Minorities



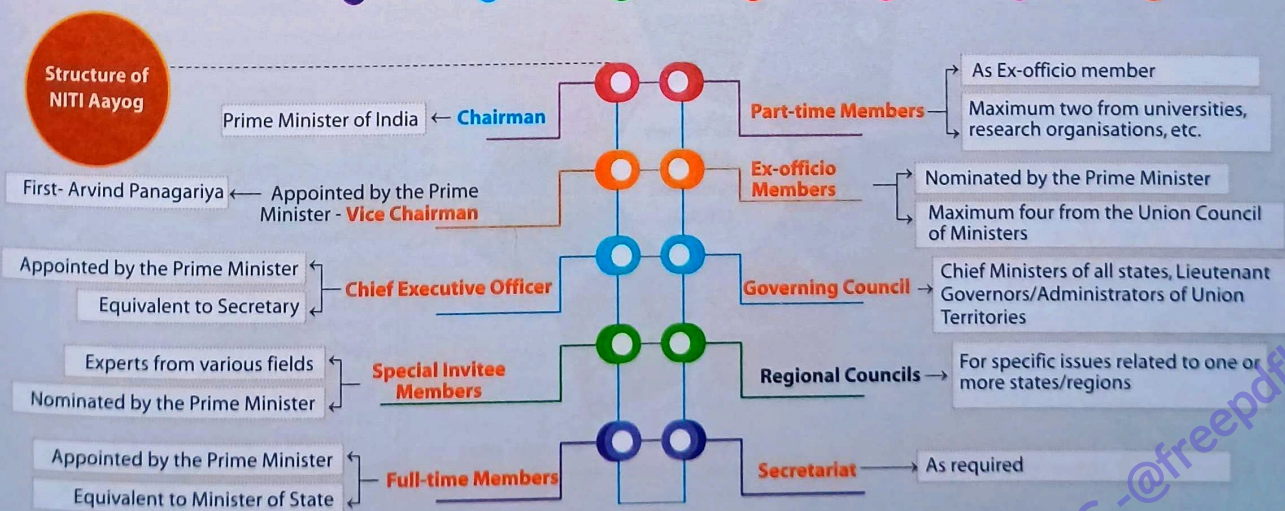
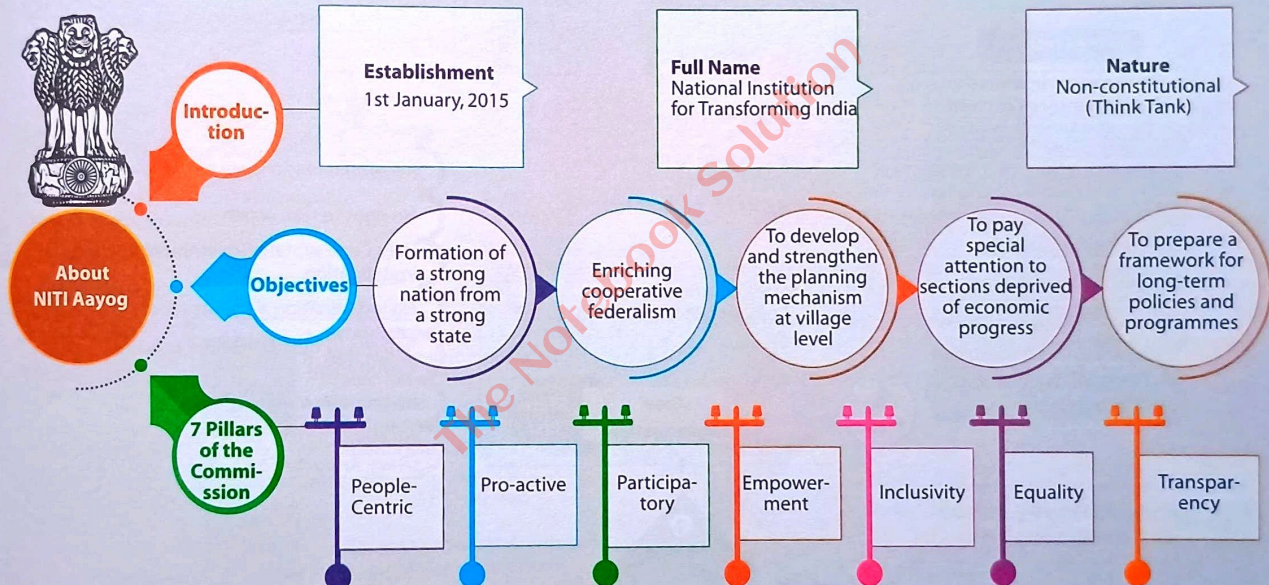
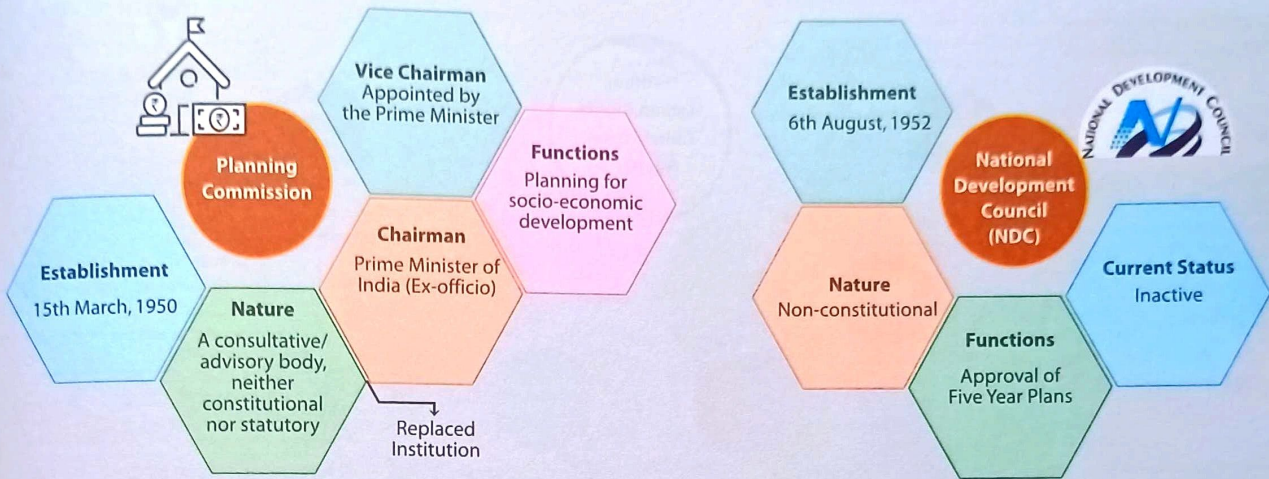
41

Comptroller and Auditor-General/Attorney-General of India



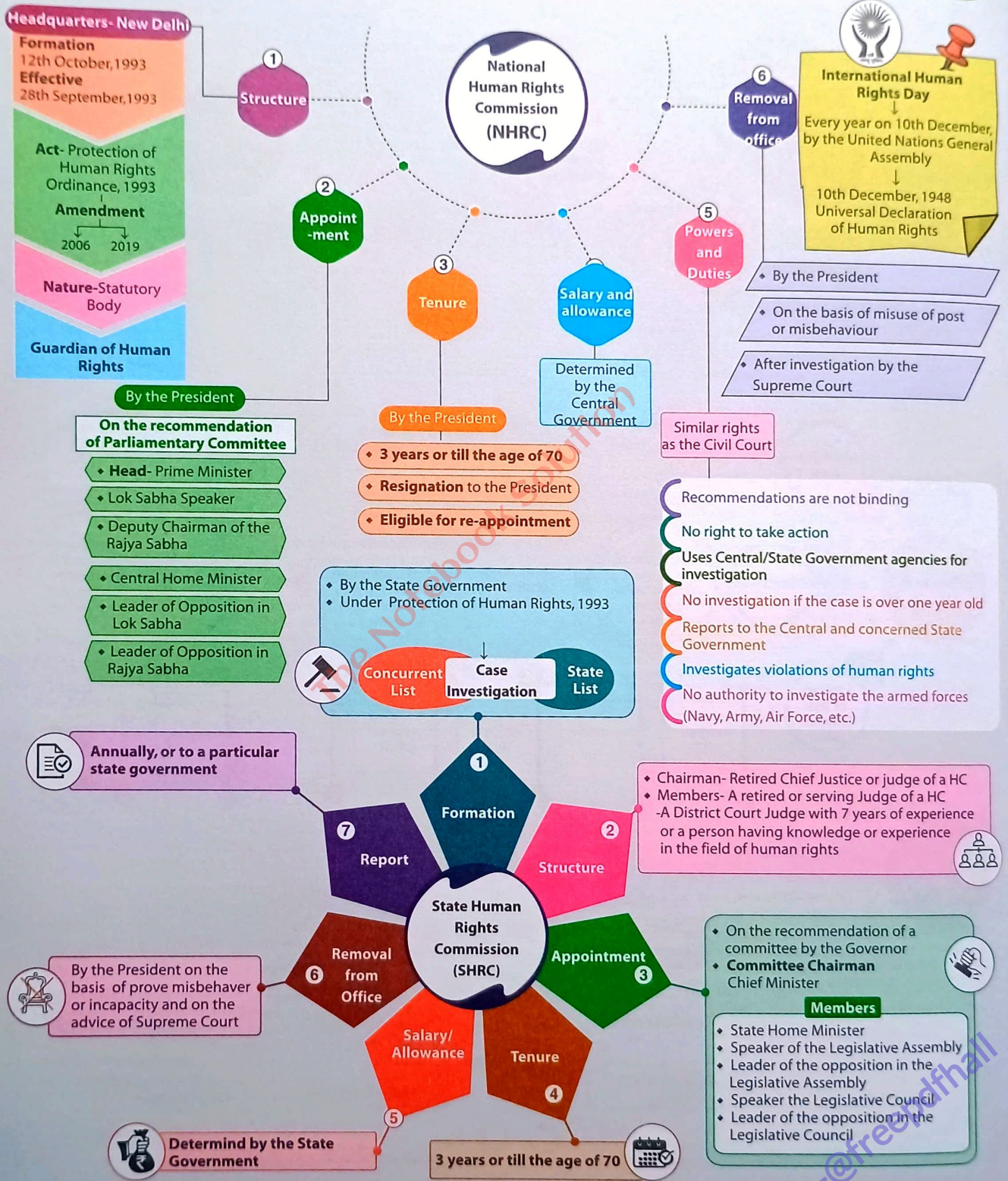
42

NITI Aayog/Planning Commission/National Development Council (NDC)



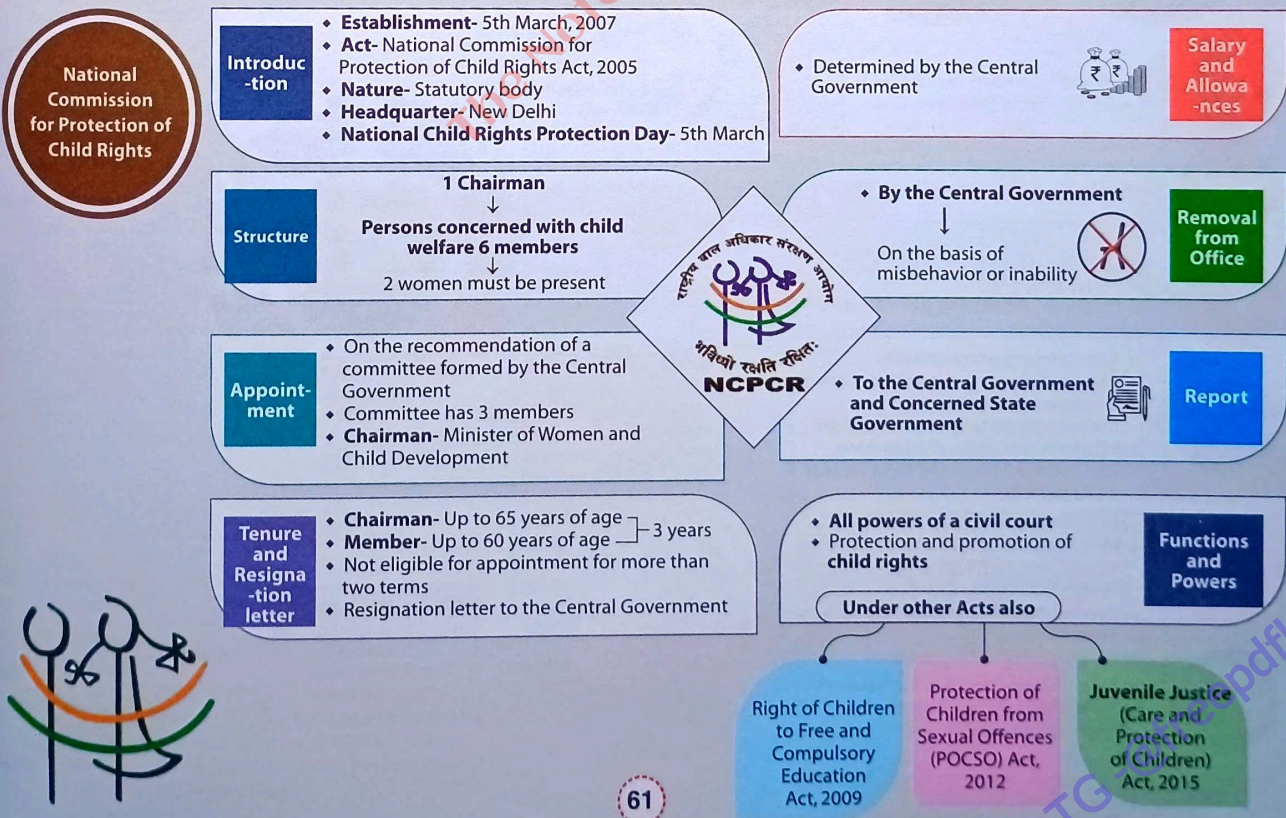
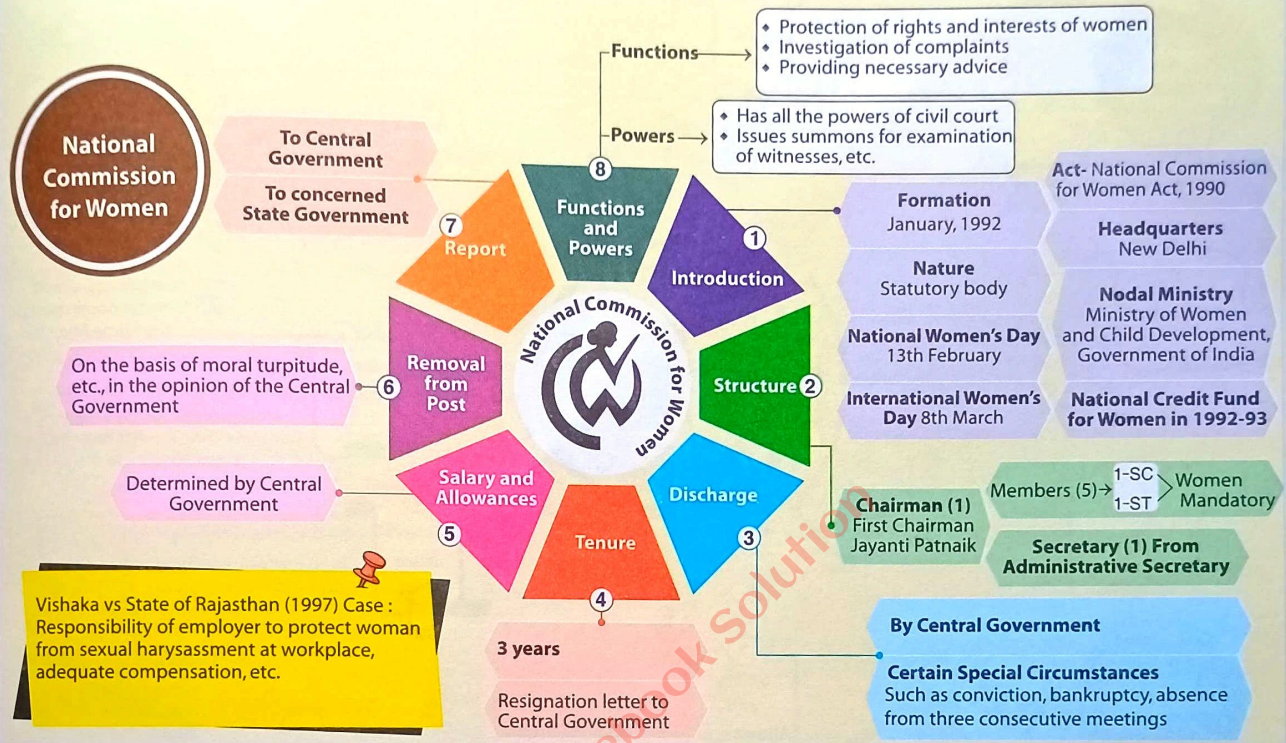
43

National and State Human Rights Commission

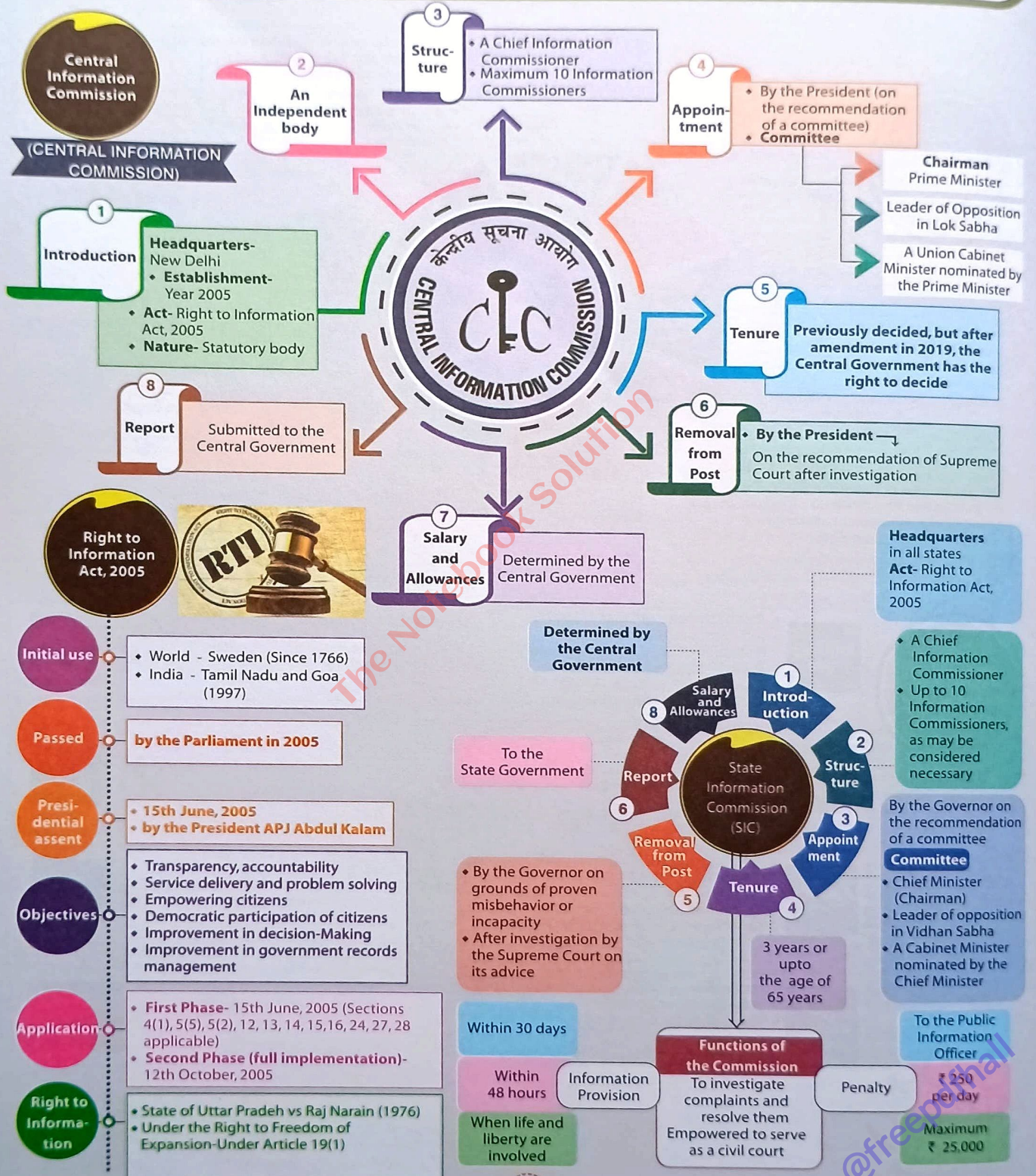


44

National Commission for Women/National Commission for Protection of Child Rights



45 Central and State Information Commissions



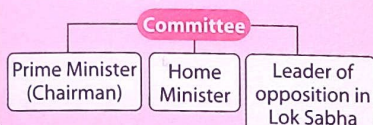
46

Central Vigilance Commission/Central Bureau of Investigation/ National Investigation Agency

Central Vigilance Commission

- ♦ **Nature**- Statutory and Independent body (not under any Ministry)
- ♦ **Portal**- A portal called VIGEYE to prevent corruption
- ♦ By the supreme court in the case of Vinita Narain vs. Union of India (1997) emphasis on role

- ♦ By the President (on the recommendation of a Committee)



Appointment

Tenure and Salary/allowance

- ♦ 4 years or til the age of 65 years
- ♦ Same as the Chairman and members of the UPSC

Removal from office

- ♦ By the President
- ♦ On the basis misbehaviour or incapacity

- ♦ Multi-member commission
- ♦ A Chairman
- ♦ Maximum two Vigilance Commission

Structure

- ♦ In the 1964
- ♦ On the recommendations of the K.Santhanam Committee
- ♦ Got statutory status through the CVC Act, 2003
- ♦ Authorised as Designated Agency in the year 2004

Establishment

Functions

- ♦ Investigate corruption cases involving employees of the Central Government or its authorities
- ♦ Submit reports to the President

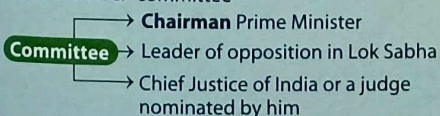


Central Bureau of Investigation

Nature - Neither statutory nor constitutional (administrative body)

- ♦ Under Head administrative control of the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)
- ♦ **Motto**- Industry, Impartiality, Integrity

Appointed based on the recommendation of a three- member committee



- ♦ A Director (Head of CBI)
- ♦ Additional Directors, Deputy Directors, etc. for assistance
- ♦ Other Joint Directors

Structure

Appointment

Tenure

Minimum 2 years, extendable up to 5 years

- ♦ Main investigative agency of the country
- ♦ Assists the Central Vigilance Commission and Lokpal
- ♦ Functions as the National Central Bureau of Interpol in India

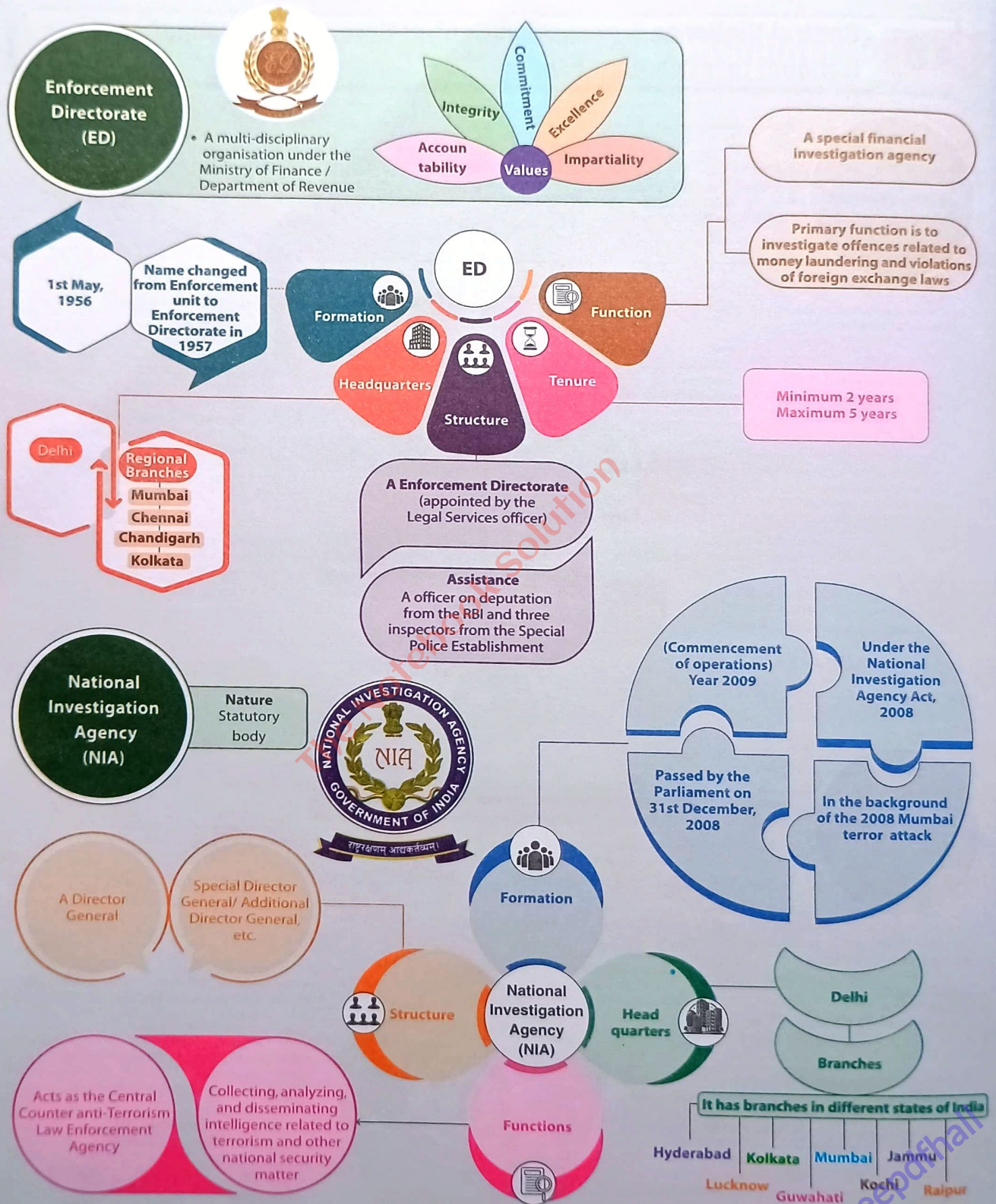
Three divisions



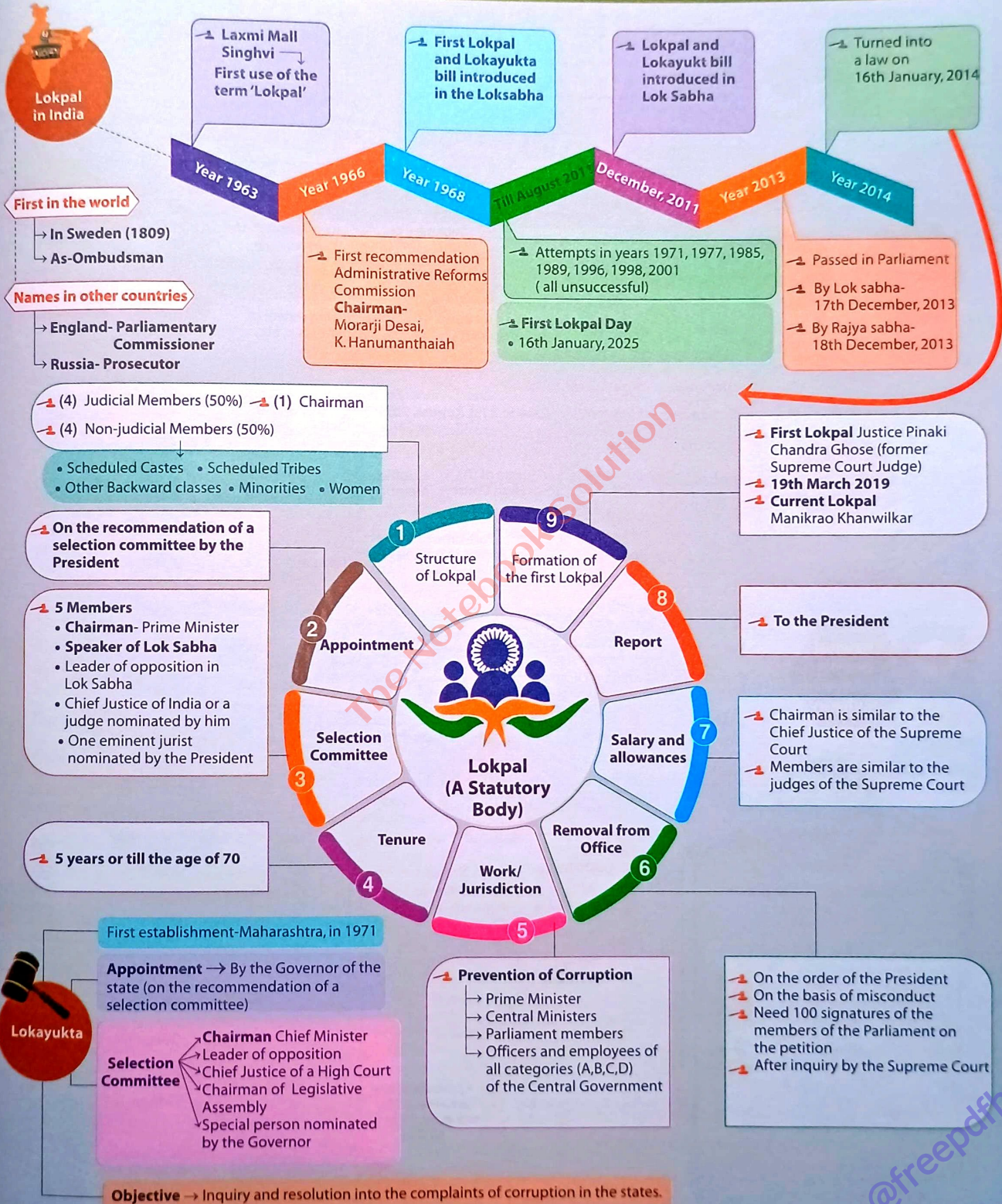
- ♦ **1st April, 1963**
- ♦ By a resolution of the Union Home Ministry Main Investigative agency of the Central Government
- ♦ Legal powers derived from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946

Formation

Functions

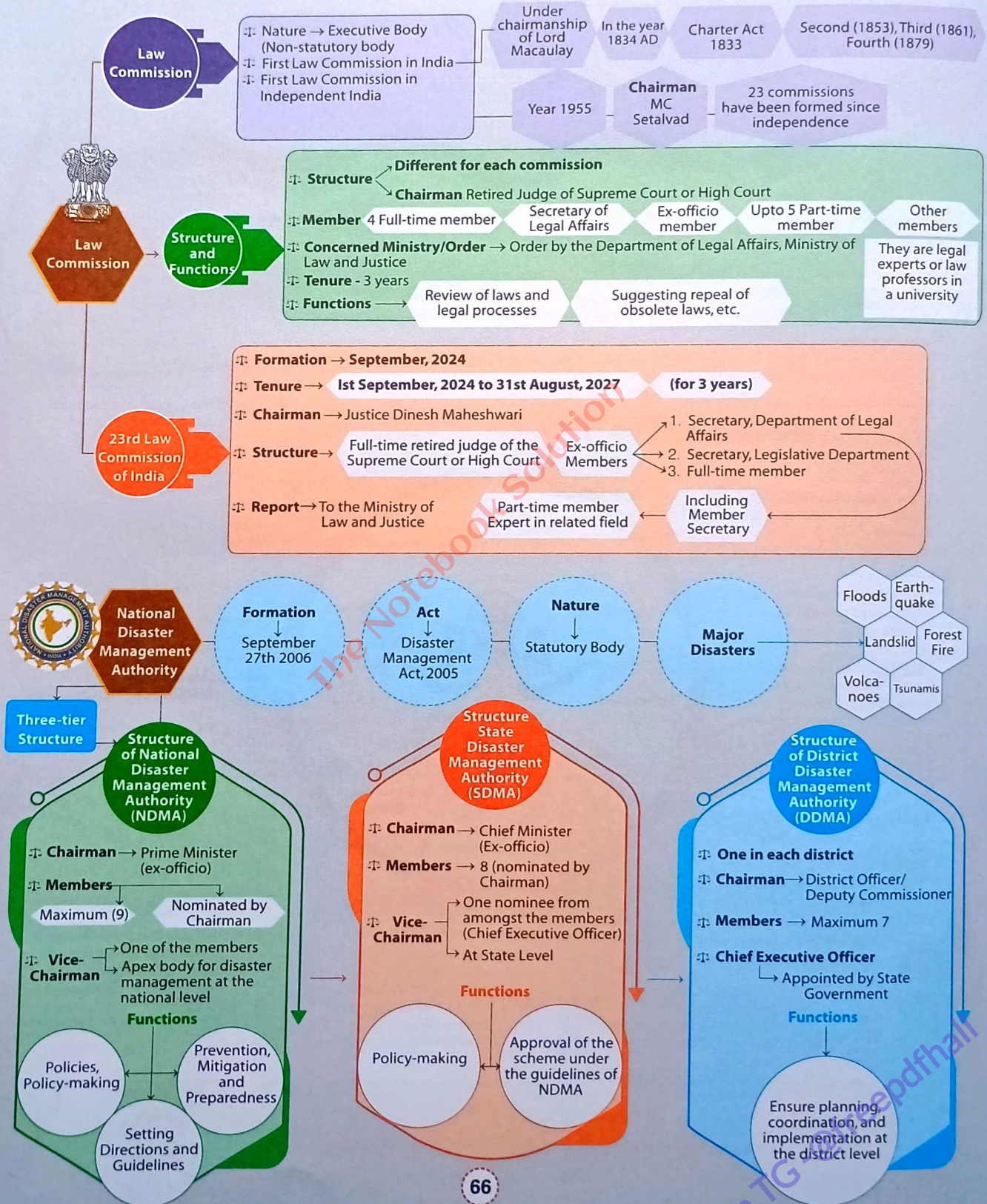


47 Lokpal and Lokayukta



48

Law Commission and National Disaster Management Authority



49 Special Provisions for Certain Classes

Special Provisions related to certain classes

Part
16(XVI)

Article
330 to 342 (A)

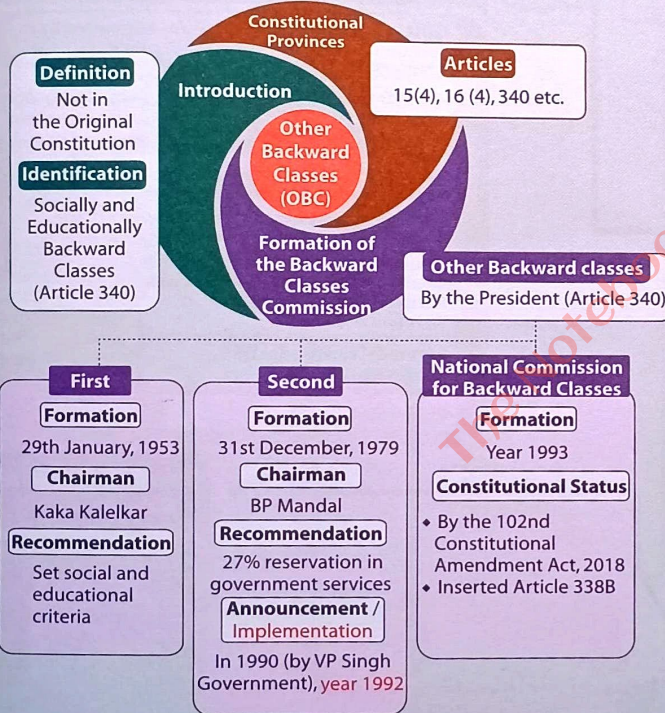
Constitutional provisions

Provisions

For Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Anglo-Indians, Minorities etc.

Objective

To ensure social, economical, political justice



Scheduled Caste (SC)

Article 341 (Definition) – Inclusion of other communities in the list by the President

Scheduled Tribes (ST)

Article 342 (Definition)
Inclusion of others in the list by the President

Constitutional Provisions

Equality and Social Justice – Articles 15 and 16

Abolition of Untouchability – Article 17

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

Provision of Social Justice – Articles 38 and 46

Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha – Article 330

Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in State Legislative Assemblies – Article 332

Formation of National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Article 338) and formation of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Article 338A)

Anglo-Indian

Constitutional Provisions

Representation in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

Reservation in jobs

Provisions for educational grant

Articles
331 and 332

Articles
336 (1) and (2)

Article 337

Note

Provision for nominating members in the Lok Sabha and state Legislative Assemblies abolished by (104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019) (from 25th January, 2020)

Minorities

Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains

Linguistic Minorities

Religious minority

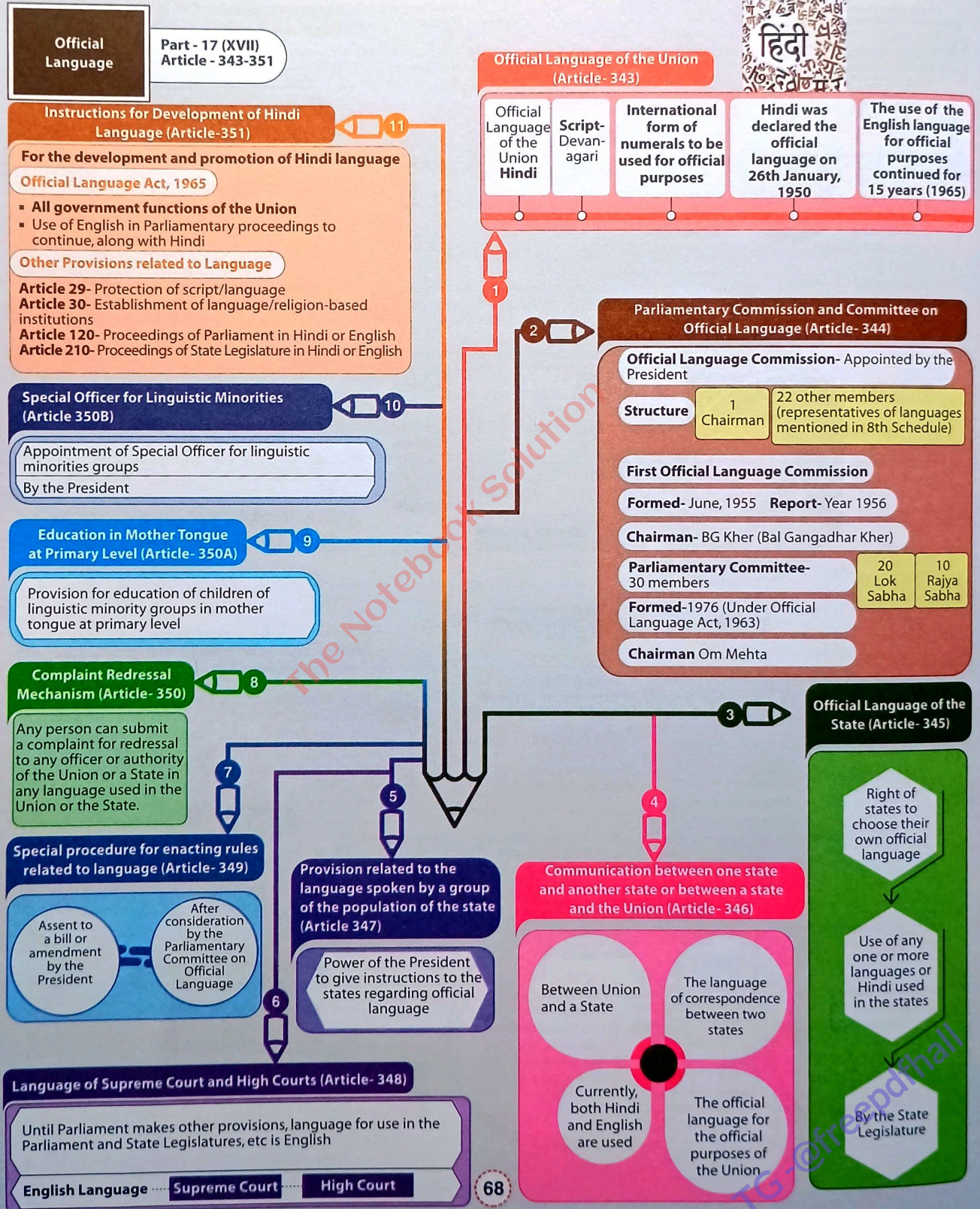
Constitutional Provisions

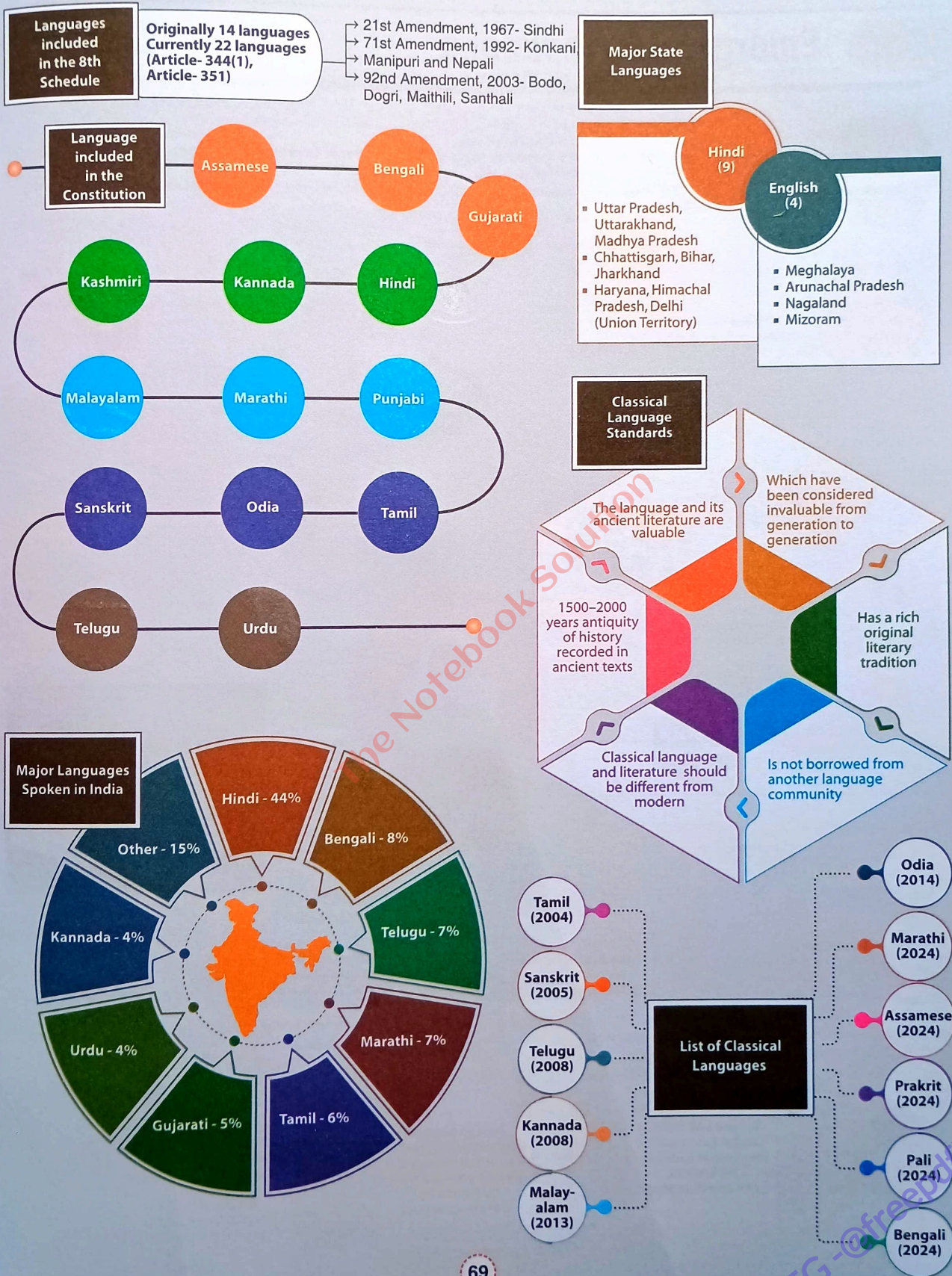
Part-XVII

Article 350B

- Protection of Interests (Articles 29 and 30)
- Admission to an institution maintained and aided by the state (Article 29 (2))
- Right to establish and administer educational institution (Article 30 (1))
- Right to education of children in their mother tongue (Article 350A)
- Provision of special Officer (Article 350B)

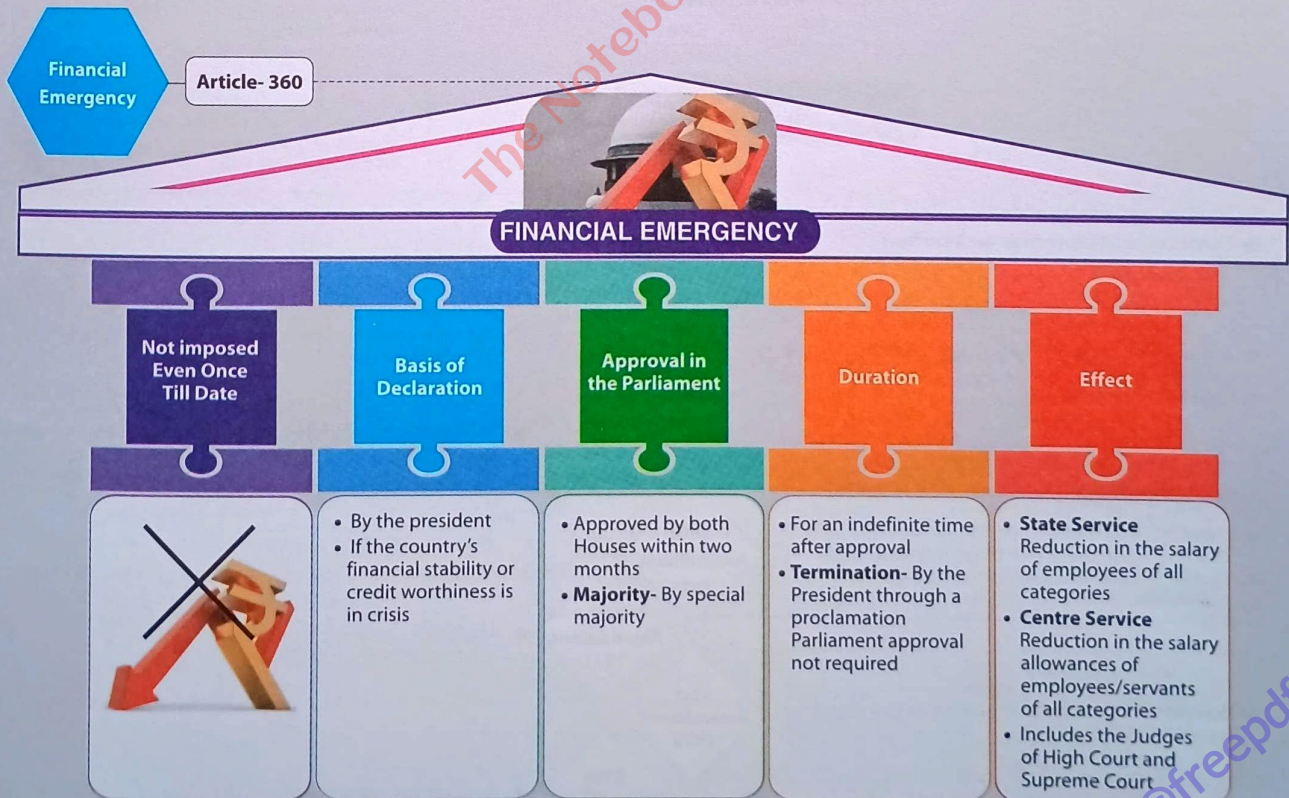
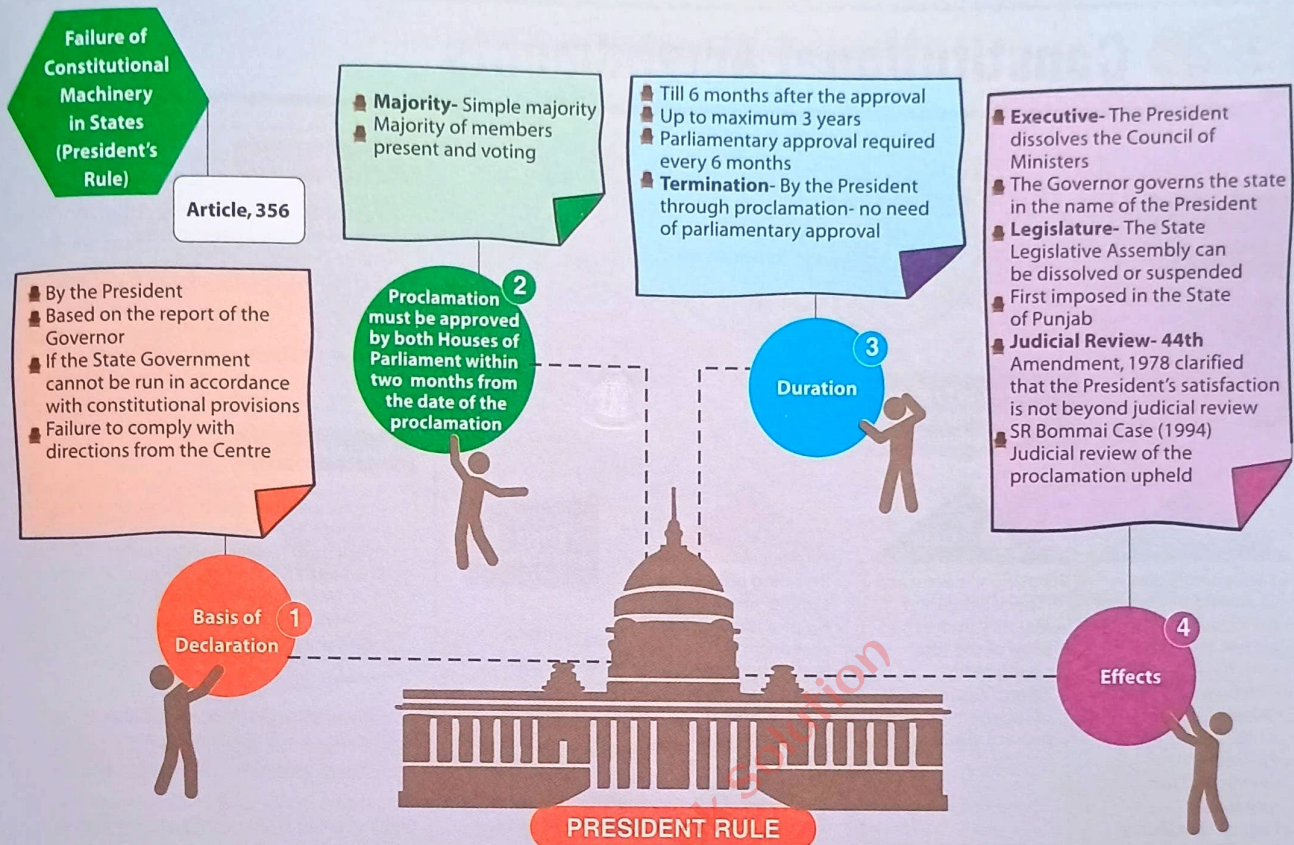
50 Official Language



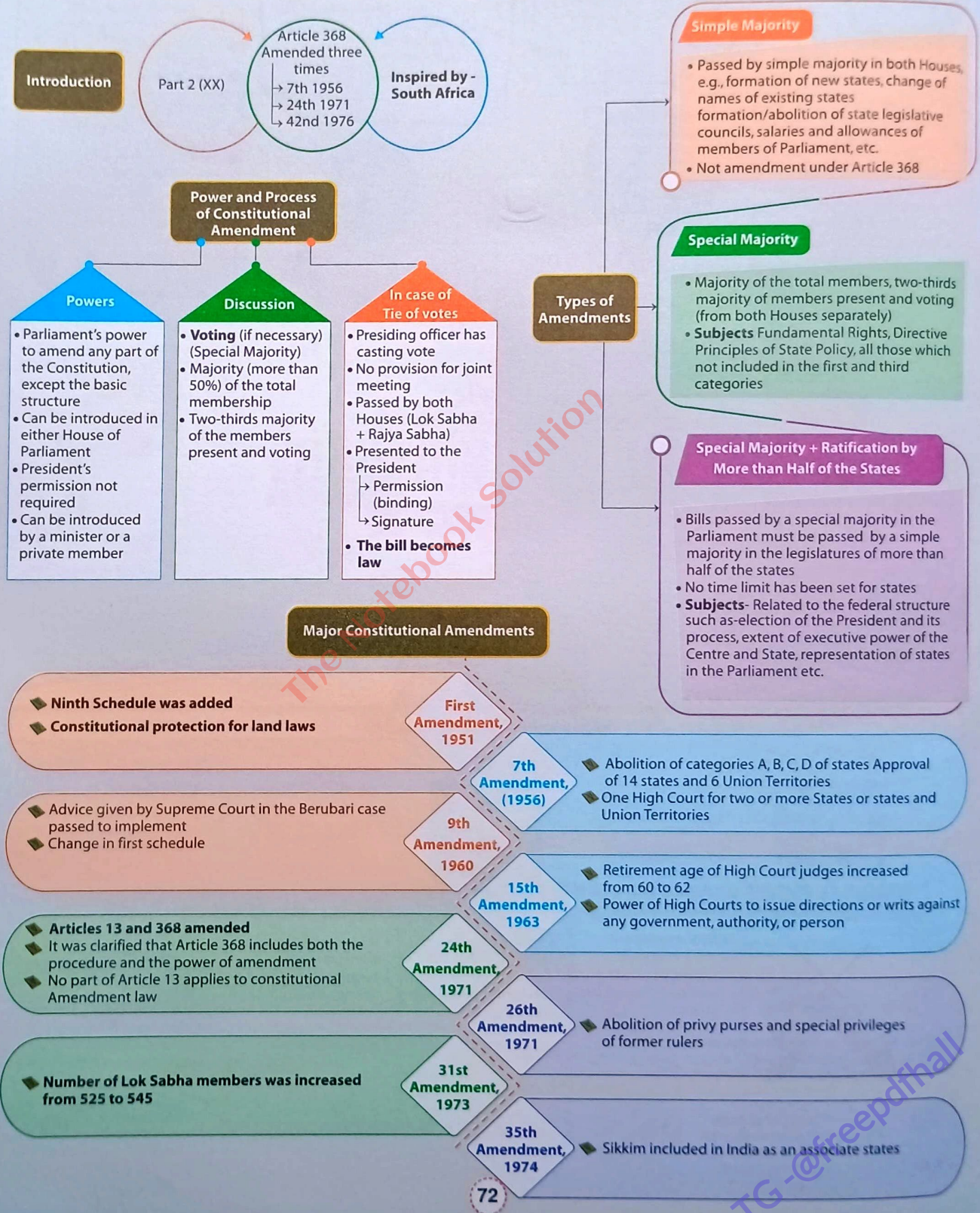


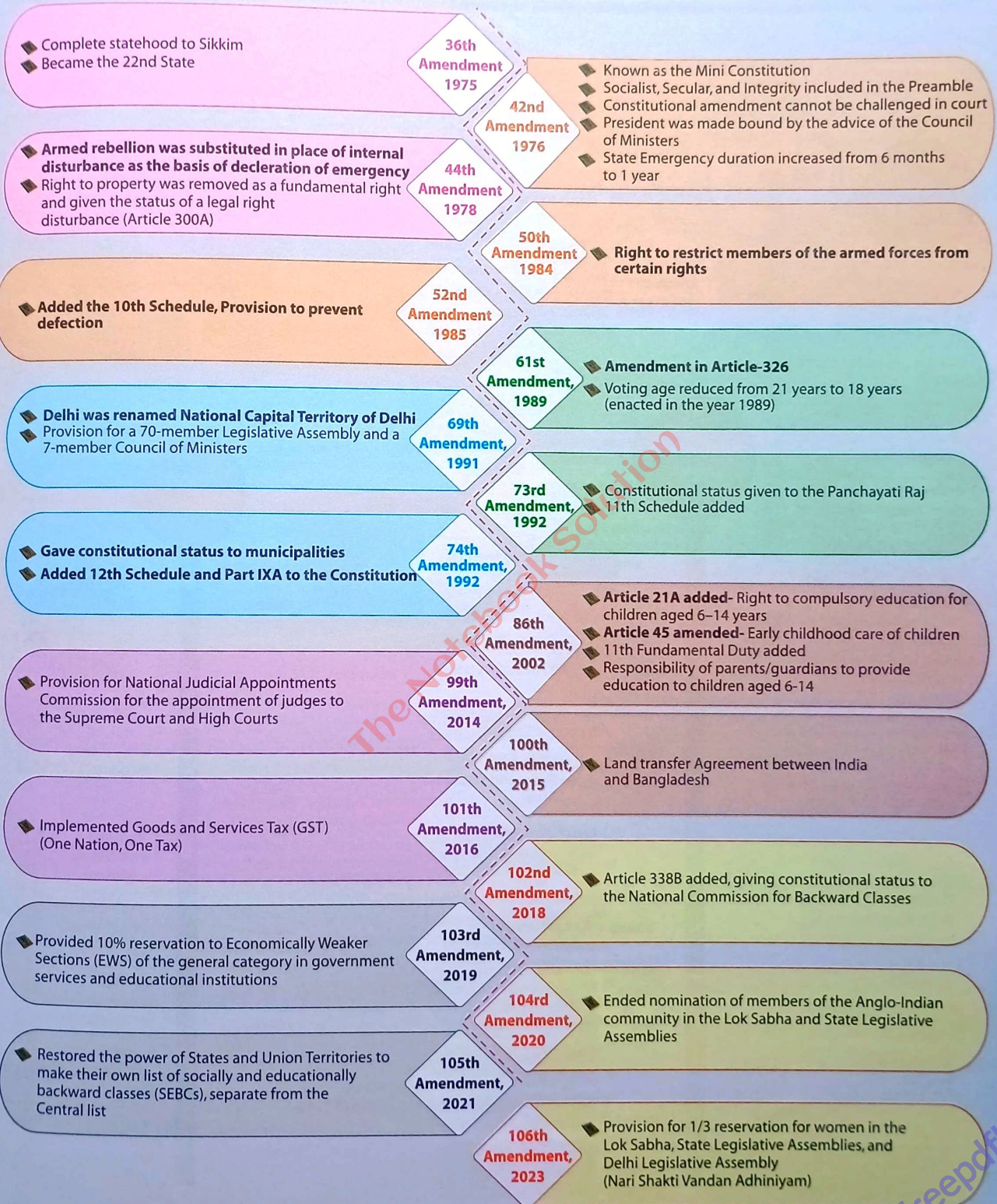
51 Emergency Provisions



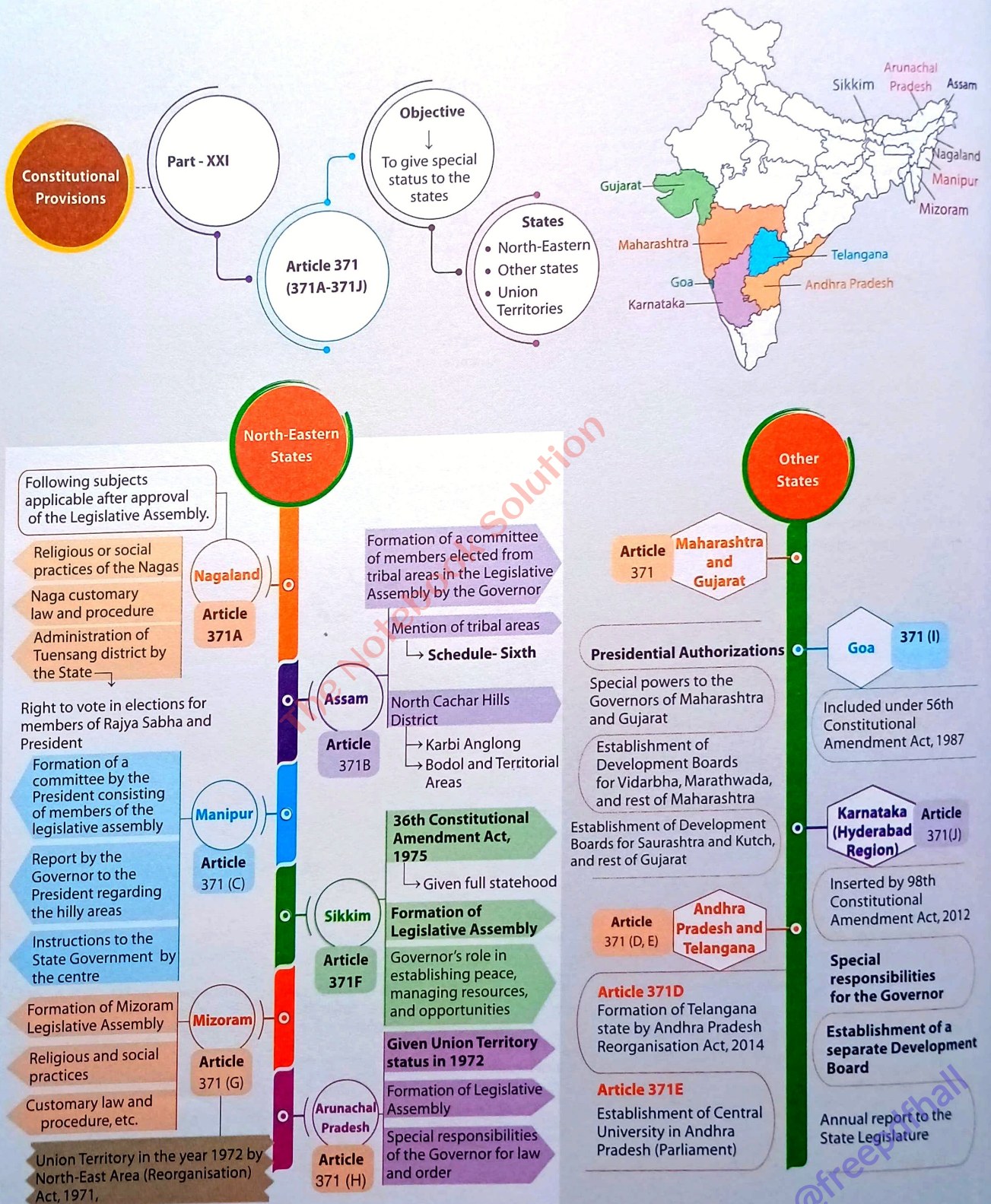


52 Constitutional Amendments



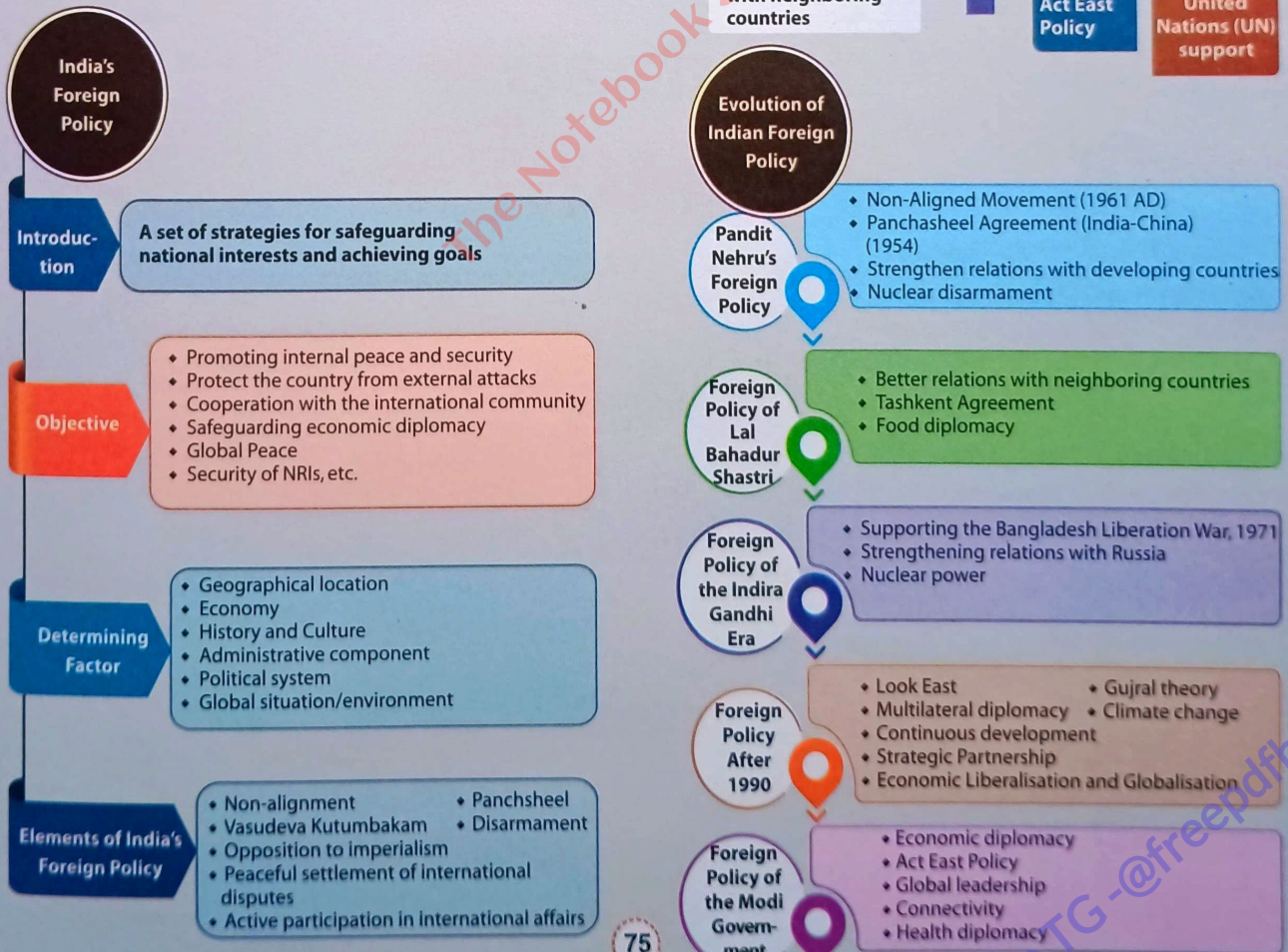
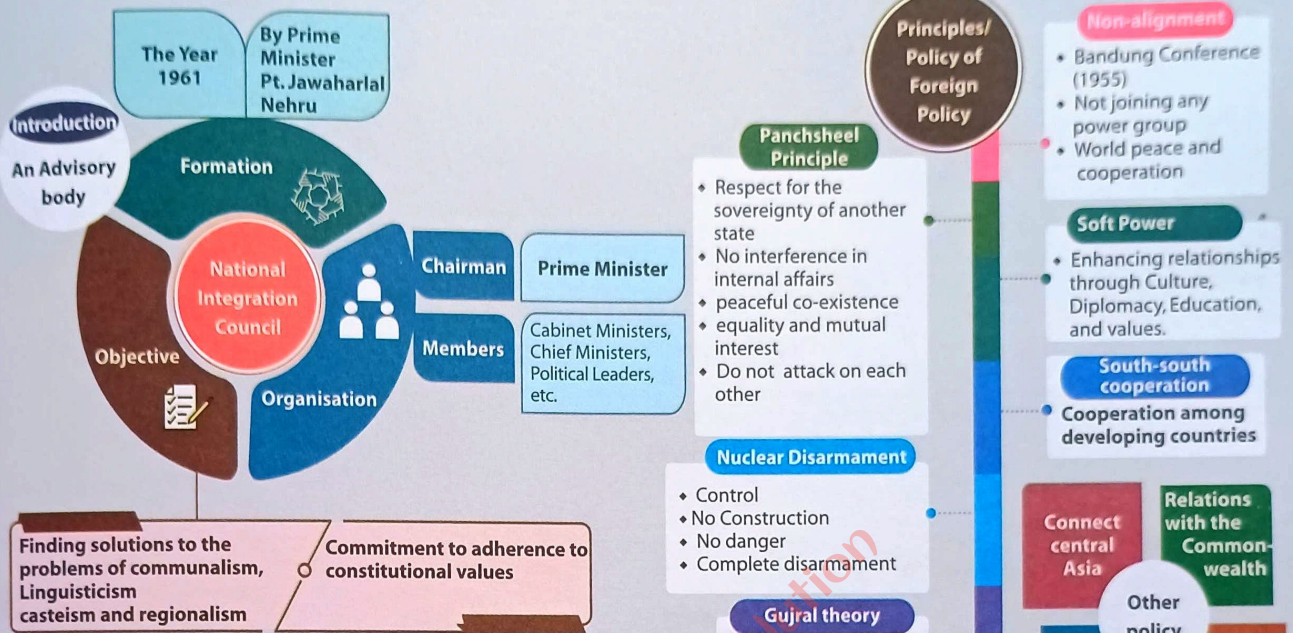


53 Special Provisions Related to Certain States

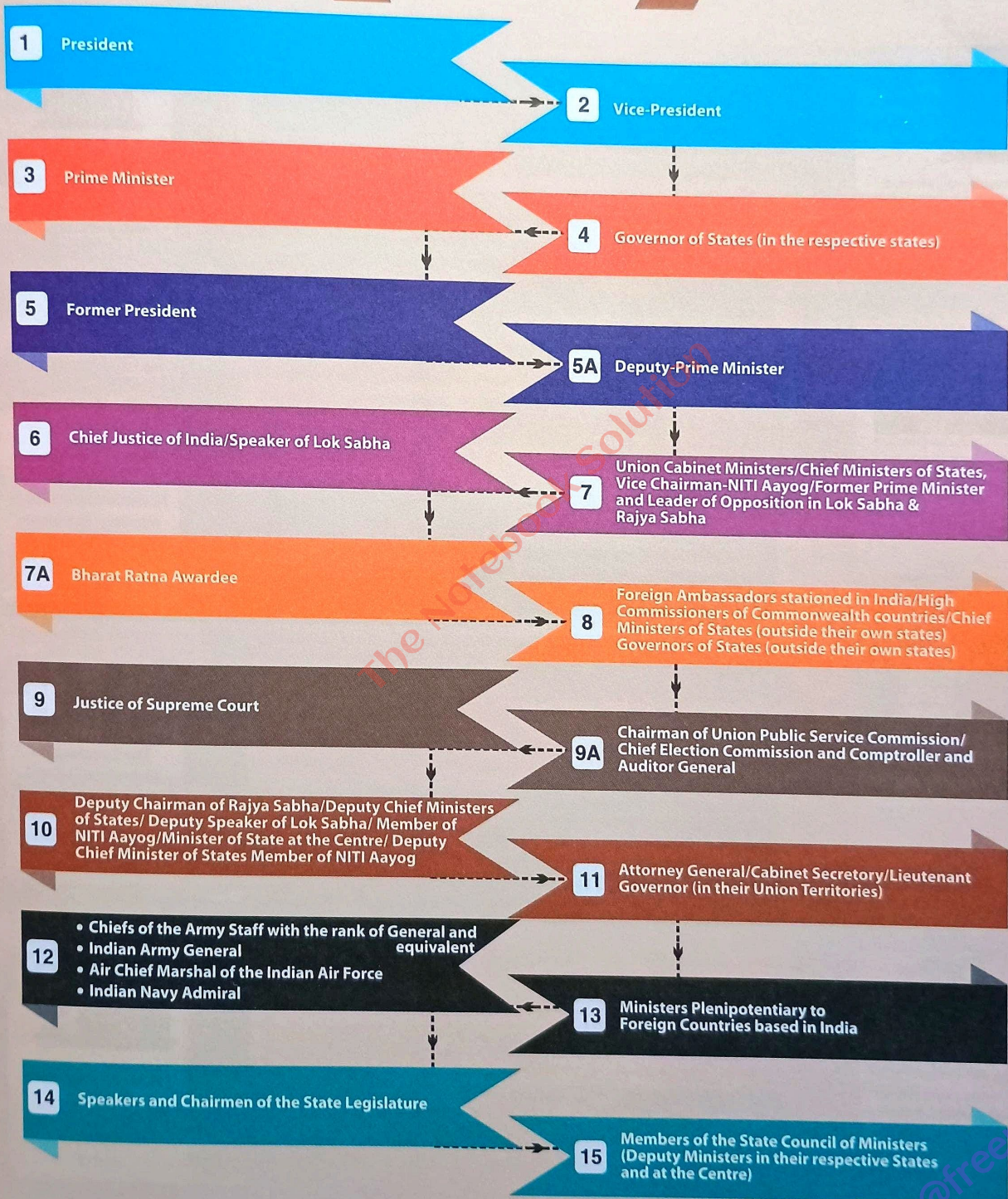


54

National Integration Council and Indian Foreign Policy



Order of Precedence



Important Acts



**Immigration and
Foreigners Act, 2025**
Ministry: Ministry
of Home Affairs

Its purpose is to regulate the immigration, entry, and stay of foreigners in India.
It repeals the following Acts
(i) The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920
(ii) The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939
(iii) The Foreigners Act, 1946 and
(iv) The Immigration (Carrier Liability) Act, 2000

The Bill provides for the establishment of the Institute of Rural Management Anand, Gujarat as Tribhuvan Cooperative University (IRMA)
At present, IRMA is registered as a society



**Tribhuvan Cooperative
University Bill, 2025**
Ministry:
Ministry of Cooperation



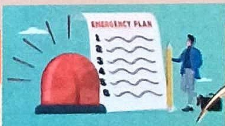
**WAQF (Amendment)
Act, 2025** Ministry:
Minority Affairs

It repeals the Muslim WAQF Act, 1923. The Act provides for the management of WAQF properties and the maintenance and publication of their accounts.

The Bill amends the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. The Act regulates the exploration and extraction of natural gas and petroleum.



**Oil Sector (Regulation
and Development)
Amendment Act, 2024**
Ministry: Petroleum
and Natural Gas



**Disaster Management
(Amendment) Act, 2025**
Ministry Ministry of
Home Affairs

This Act amends the Disaster Management Act 2005.
This Act establishes the following authorities
(i) NDMA (ii) SDMA (iii) DDMA

It aims to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 in relation to Andhra Pradesh.

The Bill adds the following to the list of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh.

(i) Bonde Porja (ii) Khond Porja and (iii) Konda Savara



**The Constitution
(Scheduled Tribes)
Order (Amendment)
Act, 2024** Ministry:
Ministry of Tribal
Affairs



**Water (Prevention and
Control of Pollution)
Amendment Act, 2024**
Ministry: Ministry of
Environment, Forest
and Climate Change

Amends the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974
The Act decriminalizes several violations and imposes penalties instead.

(i) NOMA (ii) SOMA (iii) DDMA

The Bill aims to replace the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.



**Telecommunications
Act 2023**
Ministry:
Communications
and IT



Central Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 2023
Ministry: Finance

The Act allows the Central Government to establish an Appellate Tribunal on the recommendation of the GST Council



Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 Ministry: Ministry of Home Affairs

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) Act has been passed by the Parliament to replace the Indian Penal Code (IPC). It came into force in the country on 1st July, 2024.



Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
Ministry: Ministry of Home Affairs

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) replaces the existing Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC)



Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam Act 2023
Ministry: Ministry of Home Affairs

The bill was passed by the Parliament to replace the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (IEA) with the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023



The Women's Reservation Bill, 2023 (106th Constitutional Amendment)
Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child development

This bill has been passed by the Parliament and has become the Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023. This Act reserves one-third of the seats for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. These also include seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes



Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act, 2023
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

The Bill amends the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Act also excludes certain lands from purview of the Act. These include land within 100 kilometres of India's border, which is required for national security projects, minor roadside amenities and public roads leading to a settlement



Wildlife (Conservation) Amendment Act, 2021
Ministry: Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

The Bill amends the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The Act regulates the protection of wild animals, birds and plants. The Bill seeks to increase the number of species protected under the Act and implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).



Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2021
Ministry: Ministry of Finance

Removing retrospective tax demands raised on the indirect transfer of Indian assets from abroad made before May 28, 2012: Amendment to the Income-tax Act, 1961 and finance Act, 2015

Parts/Articles of Indian Constitution

Part I The Union and Its Territory

Articles 1-4

Article 1 - Name and Territory of the Union
Article 3 - The formation of new States and alteration of areas and boundaries or names of existing states

Part-II Citizenship

Articles 5-11

- **Article 5**-When the Constitution comes into force,
- **Article 6**- Citizenship to a person who have migrated from Pakistan residing outside India
- **Article 7**-Citizenship to persons who migrated to Pakistan
- **Article 8**- Citizenship to persons of Indian origin..
- **Article 9**-Deprivation of Indian citizenship on acquisition of citizenship of a foreign state
- **Article 10**- Rights of Citizens
- **Article 11**-Regulation of Citizenship Rights by Parliament

Part II Fundamental Rights

Articles 12-35

- There were 7 Fundamental Rights in the original constitution, added by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978) Right to property (Article 31) was removed from the list of fundamental rights.
- **Article 15**-Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- **Article 16**-Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- **Article 17**-Abolition of Untouchability
- **Article 19**-Freedom of speech and expression
- **Article 21A**-Right to Education (86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002)
- **Article 32**-Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part

Freedom and the right to education will be achieved only through Freedom from religion, oppression and untouchability
15 → Religion
16 → Opportunities and
17 → From untouchability
19 → Freedom
21A → Education
32 → Remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights

Part IV Directive State Policy Element (DPSP)

Articles 36-51

Article 44- Uniform civil code for citizens
Article 45- Provision of early childhood care and education for children below six years of age

Part IV Fundamental Duties

Article 51A

Added by 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976

Part V Union

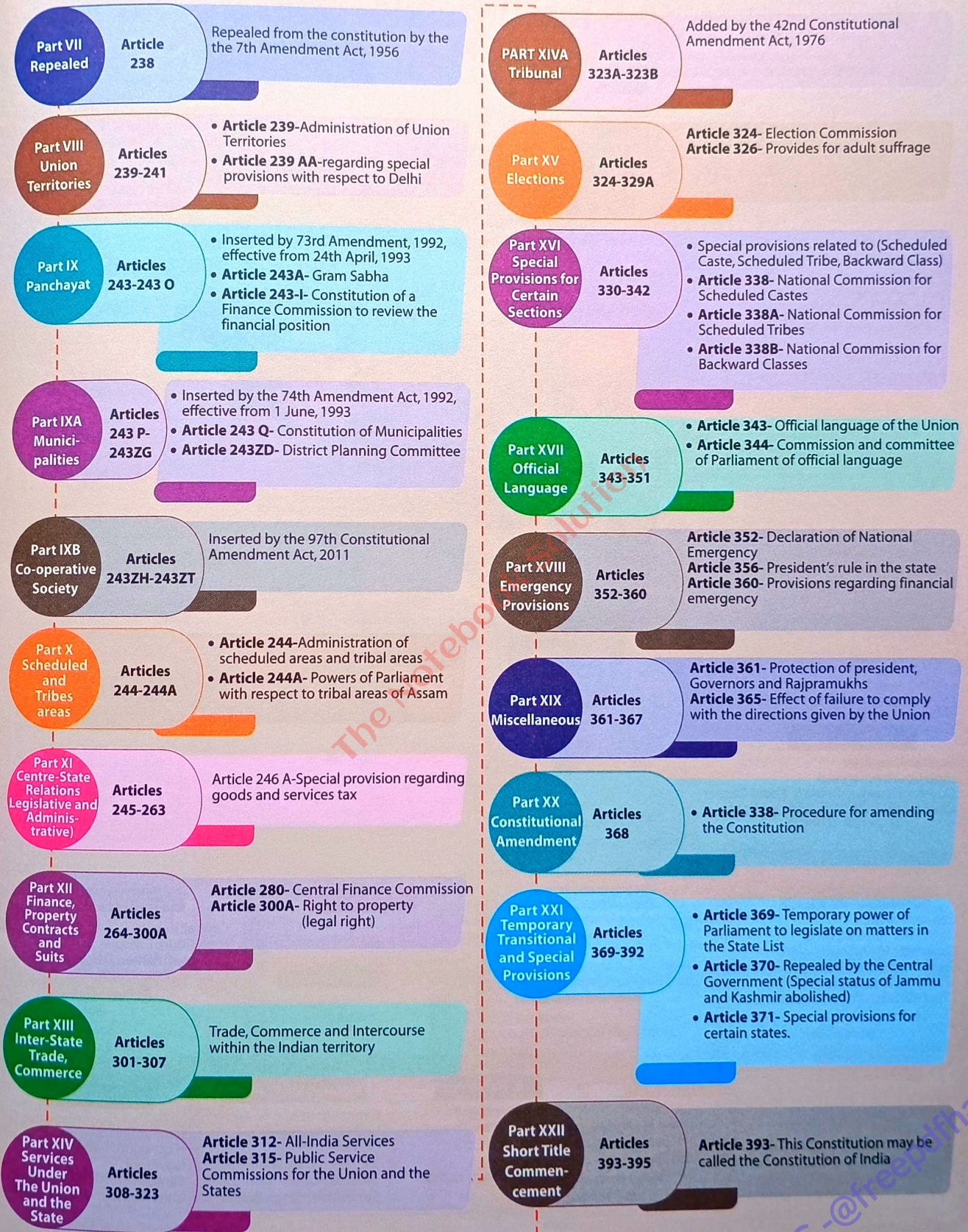
Articles 51-151

- Union (Executive, Parliament, President and Vice President, Prime Minister, Supreme Court, CAG)
- **Article 52**- President of India
- **Article 61**- Procedure for impeaching the President
- **Article 64**- The Vice-President shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- **Article 74**- Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President
- **Article 76**- Attorney General of India
- **Article 108**- Joint sitting of the two Houses in certain cases
- **Article 112**- Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
- **Article 123**- President's power to issue ordinances during recess of Parliament
- **Article 124**- Establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court
- **Article 143**- Power of the President to consult the Supreme Court
- **Article 148**- Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- **Article 54**- Election of the President
- **Article 63**- Vice-President of India
- **Article 79**- Constitution of Parliament
- **Article 110**- Definition of Money Bill

Part VI State

Articles 152-237

- State (Executive, State Legislature, Legislative powers of Governor, High Courts, Subordinate courts)
- **Article 155**- Appointment of Governor
- **Article 161**- Power of Governor to grant pardons and other powers
- **Article 163**- Council of Ministers to give aid and advice the Governor
- **Article 214**- High Court for the States
- **Article 215**- High Courts to be courts of record



Top Officials



(As On 31/Aug/2025)

1. Andhra Pradesh

Capital: Amaravati
High Court: Amaravati
Governor: Justice (Retd.) S. Abdul Nazeer
Chief Minister: N. Chandrababu Naidu

2. Arunachal Pradesh

Capital: Itanagar
Under the Jurisdiction of
Guwahati High Court
Governor: Lieutenant General
(Retd.) K. T. Parnnaik
Chief Minister: Pema Khandu

3. Assam

Capital: Dispur
High Court: Guwahati High Court
Governor: Lakshman Acharya
Chief Minister: Himanta Biswa
Sharma

4. Bihar

Capital: Patna
High Court: Patna
Governor: Arif Mohammad Khan
Chief Minister: Nitish Kumar

5. Chhattisgarh

Capital: Raipur
High Court: Bilaspur
Governor: Ramen Deka
Chief Minister: Vishnu Deo Sai

6. Goa

Capital: Panaji
High Court: Bombay High
Court Bench
Governor: Ashok Gajapati
Raju
Chief Minister: Pramod
Sawant

7. Gujarat

Capital: Gandhinagar
High Court: Ahmedabad
Governor: Acharya Devvrat
Chief Minister: Bhupendra
Patel

8. Haryana

Capital: Chandigarh
High Court: Punjab and
Haryana High Court
(Chandigarh)
Governor: Ashim Kumar
Ghosh
Chief Minister: Nayab Singh
Saini

9. Himachal Pradesh

Capital: Shimla
High Court: Shimla
Governor:
Shiv Pratap Shukla
Chief Minister:
Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu

10. Jharkhand

Capital: Ranchi
High Court: Ranchi
Governor:
Santosh Kumar Gangwar
Chief Minister: Hemant Soren



Important Cases/ Judgements

01	Shankari Prasad Case (1951)	The power to amend the Constitution given to Parliament under Article 368 also applies to the fundamental rights protected in Part III of the Constitution
02	Berubari Union Case (1960)	In this case, the power of Parliament to transfer the Berubari area to Pakistan was challenged. The Supreme Court held that Parliament cannot pass a law to implement the Nehru-Noon Pact (1958) under Article 3. As a result, the 9th Amendment Act was enacted to make the pact enforceable
03	Golaknath Bharti Case (1967)	Although Article 329 (A) sets out the framework for amending the Constitution, it does not give Parliament the power to amend the Fundamental Rights
04	Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)	The basic structure of the Constitution was defined by this decision. Although no component of the Constitution, including the Fundamental Rights, was outside the amending power of the Parliament, the Parliament cannot change the basic structure of the Constitution through a Constitutional Amendment
05	Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain case (1975)	Clause 4 of Article 329A which was added by the 39th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1975 was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
06	Maneka Gandhi Case (1978)	The Supreme Court held that the right to travel abroad is included in the right to personal liberty Under Article 21
07	Minerva Mills Case (1980)	This decision struck down two changes made to the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 and declared them as violative of the basic structure
08	Waman Rao Case (1981)	Amendments made to the 9th Schedule up to the Kesavananda judgment are valid and amendments passed after that date are subject to scrutiny
09	Shahbano Bano (1985)	The Supreme Court upheld the right of a Muslim woman to maintenance and said that the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 applies to all citizens, irrespective of their religion. However, the Central Government overturned this decision by enacting a law
10	M.C. Mehta vs Union of India (1986)	The Supreme Court held that its power under Article 32 is not limited only to preventive measures but also to remedial measures (Absolute Liability Doctrine) when rights are violated



Police System in India

The Police Act of 1861 mainly regulates the Indian police forces. The Police Act gives each state government the power to establish its own police force.

Every state police headquarters has a special group of investigators called Criminal Investigation Department (CID), which investigates serious incidents.

Criminal Investigation Department

Intelligence Branch

Every state police has an intelligence criminal investigation branch, which coordinates with the central government agency (IB).

01 **Director General of Police (DGP)**

02 **Additional Director General of Police (ADG)**

03 **Inspector General (IG)**

04 **Deputy Inspector General (DIG)**

05 **Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP)**

06 **Superintendent of Police (SP)**

07 **Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP)**

08 **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)**

09 **Inspector**

10 **Sub-Inspector (SI)/Assistant-Sub-Inspector (ASI)**

11 **Head Constable**

12 **Constable**

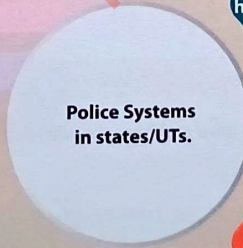
Director General of Police (DGP) is the senior-most police officer who reports to the state Home Secretary. She/he is the senior-most personnel of the Indian Police Service (IPS).

At the top of the police administration in every state is a Police Headquarters, headed by the Director General of Police (DGP).

Police Headquarters Branches

1. Criminal Investigation Department
2. Intelligence Department
3. Railway
4. Administration
5. Training
6. Special Armed Forces
7. Complaints
8. Special Crime Record Bureau or Computer

Hierarchy.



Superintendent of Police (SP) is the chief police officer of the district who is from the Indian Police Service (IPS). He is accountable to the District Collector for maintaining law and order.

Police station is the lowest organisation in local policing

The term 'police station' is defined in Section 2(us) of the Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023. Each station is headed by a Station House Officer (SHO), who is always a Sub-Inspector (SI) in rural areas and an Inspector or Deputy Superintendent (DSP) in cities.

1977-1979
Delhi converted to commissionerate

The 2005 Draft Model Police Act suggested a commissionerate system for metro cities

Commissionerate system is present in 63 cities

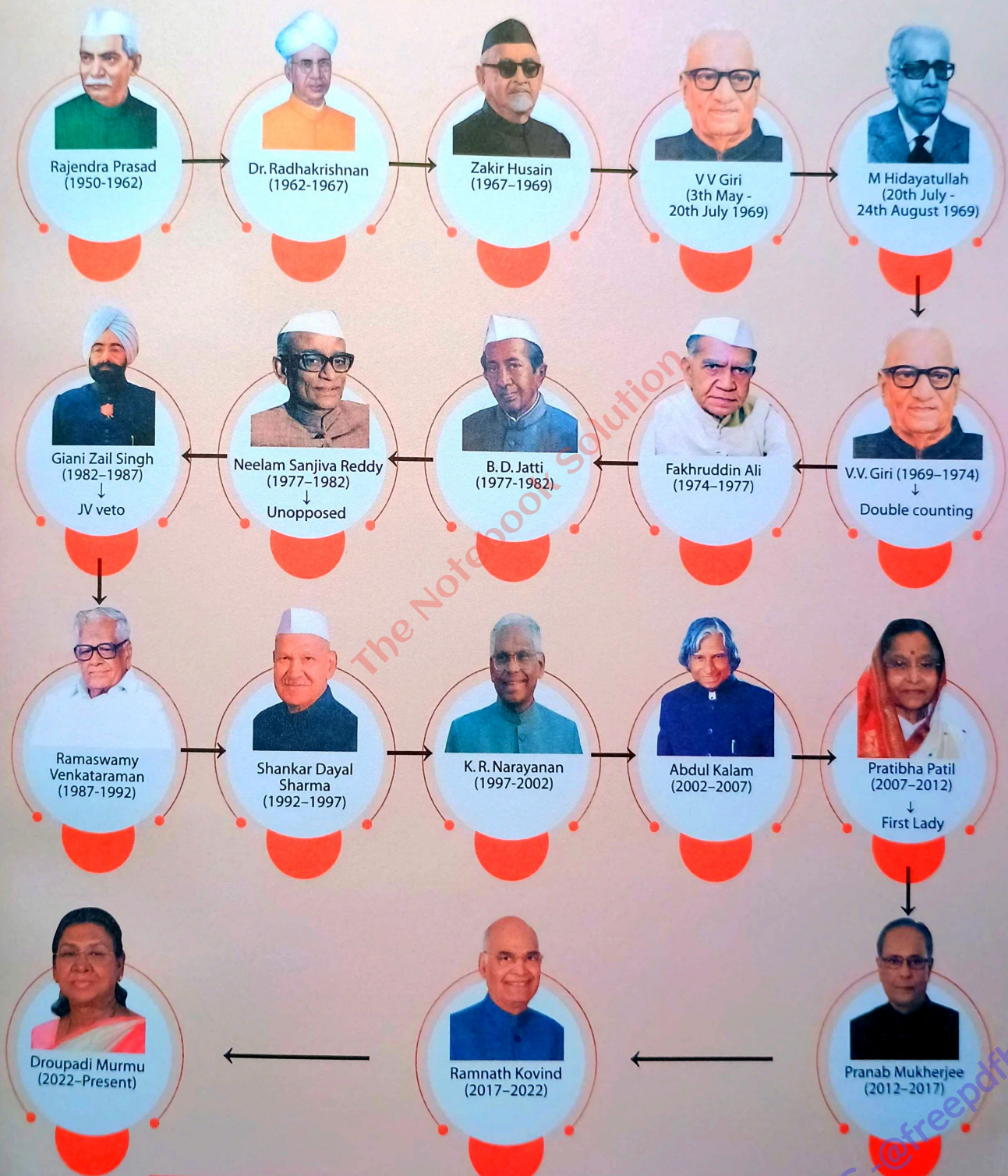
1983 National Police Commission recommended commissionerate system

January 2018: Commissionerate system implemented in 61 cities

- There is a provision for keeping a special armed group in every state, which is usually called Special Armed Forces. It is available to deal with serious incidents like riots etc.: PAC in Uttar Pradesh.
- Organisation - The Armed Reserve is organised into a number of battalions, each commanded by a Superintendent of Police (SP) who holds the rank of commandant.



President of India



Updated Till August 2025